INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 290 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Speaker Comes To Churchill's Rescue

Gesture To Hecklers Saves Situation

Baldwin's Assurance To Commons

King Will Make Statement After Coming To Conclusion

The Commons were in no mood to hear Mr. Churchill who was bent on extracting an "assurance" from the Premier that a definite statement should be made to the House.

BLURTS OUT AT LAST

And when the hecklers made it impossible for him to proceed with his "request" the Speaker came to his rescue and he was able to blurt out:

"I request that no irrevocable decision be taken until a statement is made in Parliament on the Constitutional issues involved."

DECISION NOT YET REACHED

Mr. Baldwin making his statement said that the King had been informed of the grave constitutional issues involved in his contemplated marriage with Mrs. Simpson and that His Majesty would be able to announce his decision soon.

A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by Viscount Halifax.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Baldwin had an enthusiastic reception from all parts of the House when he briefly related the latest phase of constitutional crisis. He emphasised that the King had expressed a wish to marry Mrs. Simpson some weeks ago as soon as she was free. The Government desired to afford the King the fullest opportunity of weighing his decision. At the same time they were aware that any considerable prolongation of the present suspense would involve the risk of injury to national and imperial interests. With the exception of the question of a morganatic marriage which was raised by His Majesty and himself, the Government had tendered no advice to the King who would doubtless communicate his decision as regards the course he desired to take

CHURCHILL CRIED DOWN.

Mr. Churchill's attempt to extract a promise that no irrevocable step would be taken before the House received full statement about the constitutional and other issues which was obviously critical of Government caused hostile demonstration from all parts of the House. Mr. Churchill was repeatedly interrupted by protests and shouts of "Sit Down." Mr. Baldwin gave a conciliatory reply to Mr. Churchill stating that he did not know what the King's decision would be.

The Liberal Mr. Lambert's remark about the sympathy of the members of the House of Commons with Mr. Baldwin brought storm of cheers from all parts of the House.

FROM DIPLOMATIC GALLERY.

The proceedings were listened to from a well-filled diplomatic gallery and also by Sir Eric Mieville who is Duke of York's Private Secretary from the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Similar statement to Mr. Baldwin's was made in the House of Lords by Lord Halifax.

CHURCHILL HECKLED.

Mr. Churchill: May I ask the Premier whether he can give us an assurance that no irrevocable step (loud cries of "shame" "sit down").

Mr. Churchill continued, no irrevocable step would be taken before the House received a full statement not only upon the personal but also on the constitutional issues involved. Mr. Churchill requested Mr. Baldwin to bear in mind, the issues also affected the entire constitution. (Loud cries and renewed protests and cries of "sit down") Mr. Churchill continued: If the House resists my claim to put the question, they only add more importance to my words.

After further interruption, the speaker asked Mr. Churchill to confine himself to simple questions.

Mr. Churchill repeated: I request that no irrevocable decision be taken until a statement is made in Parliament on the constitutional issues involved.

Mr. Churchill sat down amid renewed protests and cries of "sit down."

Mr. Lambert drew attention to the House's deep personal sympathy with Mr. Baldwin. (Loud Cheers).

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. Baldwin rising amid prolonged cheers said: Answering Mr. Churchill. I must inform him, at present it is impossible to reply. I do not know yet and I cannot know yet, what the King may decide or how he may decide to act. It is quite impossible for me to enter into hypothetical considerations. (Lour Cheers).—Reuter.

REPLY TO ATTLEE.

Replying to Maj. Attlee's question whether Mr. Baldwin had anything to add to his last Friday's statement, Mr. Baldwin said:

In considering the whole matter, it has always been the earnest desire of the Government to afford His Majesty the fullest opportunity of weighing his decision involving so directly his own future happiness and the interests of all his subjects. At the same time they cannot but be aware that any considerable prolongation of the present state of suspense and uncertainty would involve risk of gravest injury to national and imperial interests and indeed no one is more insistent on this aspect of situation than His Majesty.

BETWEEN KING & GOVT.

In view of certain statements about the relations between the Government and the King with the exception of the question of morganatic marriage, no advice has been tendered by Government to His Majesty with whom all my conversations have been strictly personal and informal. These matters were not raised first by the Government but by His Majesty himself in his conversation with me when he first informed me of his intention

(Continued on page 17)

WARNING TO TRIBESMEN

Threat Of Attack On Formation Of Ten Or More

NEW DELHI: Dec. 7.

A notice through leaflets thrown from air was served on the tribesmen of Khaisora valley covering nearly 18 miles square on 3rd Dec. to evacuate the area and specially to remove women and children as otherwise they were liable to be attacked from the morning of 5th December by land and air, if found in formations of ten or more.

It is understood, since the notice a considerable number of tribesmen has evacuated. Air assistance is being given only to support columns and not as a punitive measure. No bombing would be done unless Government was absolutely sure of the evacuation of women and children, should any necessity for air operation arise.

The Faqir of Ipi is still maintaining his hostile attitude.—United Press.

AIR CRAFT DISPERSES TRIBESMEN

NEW DELHI: Dec. 7.

A Communique regarding the Waziristan situation says:—

"Yesterday, 6th Dec., the work on road construction proceeded southwards from Tochi Camp. No opposition was encountered. Our aircraft was engaged and dispersed two small parties of tribesmen in Sangars, south of Katira River. The night of the 6th inst. and today were quiet. There was no sniping.

During the night of the 5th and 6th Dec. some local bad characters endeavoured to damage the culverts on the road between Thall and Shewa. Damage caused was slight and has since been repaired. —United Press.

Military Lorry Fired At

PESHAWAR, Dec. 7.

A military lorry is reported to have been fired on at about 7 p.m. to-day about five miles from Peshawar on the Peshawar-Nowshera Road. Two British and other ranks were wounded. No further details are available. —A. P.

POPE SPENDS CALM NIGHT

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 7.

The Pope spent a calm night. His condition this morning is reported to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

NAZI HORDES FOR FRANCO'S AID

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A Madrid despatch reports the intensive insurgent aerial bombardment of Guadalajara.

The Madrid press reports the arrival of strong German reinforcements. It is believed that German Commanders have ordered immediate renewal of the most powerful offensive against Madrid.

The Salamanca radio reports an appeal from Madrid calling up all troops to resist the threatened offensive against the Capital stronger than any yet launched. Salamanca also reports that Government is moving from Valencia to Lerdia for safety.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

Mrs. SIMPSON'S STATEMENT.

CANNES: Dec. 7.

Mrs. Simpson has authorised the statement that if such an action would solve the problem she would wish to withdraw immediately from untenable situation.—**Reuter.**

Mr. Baldwin, whose statement on the King's Marriage issue was greeted with applause in Commons.

WILL ASSEMBLY BE CONSULTED?

Question Of Ratification Of Indo-British Trade Pact

NEW DELHI, Dec, 7.

The panel of non-official advisers to Indo-British Trade negotiations met in full conference to-day in the Committee room under the Chairmanship of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas. Others included Messrs. Birla, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Dr. Subbaroyan, Sardar Datar Singh, Nawabzada Liquatali Khan, Sir Edward Benthal.

It is understood that British proposals for the new treaty would be examined and views communicated to London. Authoritative circles are inclined to discount the press report that the Agreement is to be signed in London in February.

In any case, it is doubtful if the Assembly will be consulted before ratification of the Agreement.—United Press.

LORD ISLINGTON DEAD

LONDON Dec. 7.

The death has occurred of Lord Islington.—Reuter.

Born in 1866, educated at Harrow and Christ church Oxford Dickson-Poynder succeeded to his maternal uncle's property in 1881. He served in the South African expedition in 1900 and was appointed Governor of New Zealand 1910-12. He was a member of the House of Commons from Chippenham Div. 1892-1912 Under-Secretary of State for colonies 1914-15 and Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India 1915-18. He was appointed Chairman Indian of the Public Services Commission in 1924.

He leaves no heir.

Madras Socialists Stage Walk-Out

But Re-enter Conference Hall To Move Party Resolution

VELLORE FORT: December 7.

At the Tamil Nadu Conference the Socialists raised four protests alleging discrepancies in voting but the President over-ruled the objection, whereupon the Socialist Group, numbering about 50, walked out in a body, amidst great confusion. Order, however, was soon restored and regular proceedings were resumed after a few minutes.

RE-ENTER HALL.

They re-entered the Hall in order to move their resolution objecting to the resignation of memberships in the Legislative Assembly by any member from Tamil Nadu in order to seek election to the Provincial Assembly.

There were a few speeches on the resolution, which was declared carried with 160 for and 120 against it.—A. P.

BATTLE OVER OFFICE QUESTION

VELLORE FORT: Dec. 7.

Heated discussion took place at the Tamil Nadu Conference to-day on the resolution requesting the Faizpur Congress to declare that Congressmen in Provincial Legislatures would not enter into coalition with any other party and that the A.I.C.C. be vested with power to direct Congressmen to accept or not to accept office wherever they are in a majority.

A Socialist moved the Socialist amendment to the effect that Congressmen should not accept office in any circumstance. He characterised the sponsors of the resolution as co-operators; but Mr. Satyamurti and others did not participate in the debate.

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar voicing the official viewpoint said that this was not the occasion to decide the Office question. At present there objective was to secure big majorities in the elections after which the Office issue might arise and could be decided if need be by a special session of the Congress.

THE DIVISION.

He suggested the withdrawal of the original resolution, but the Socialists did not agree and pressed the amendment. On the request of the mover the withdrawal motion was put to vote and carried. But the Socialists, whose amendment automatically dropped with the withdrawal, demanded a poll, which resulted in 304 favouring withdrawal and 133 against it.—A. P.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

VELLORE FORT, Dec. 7.

The Tamil Nad Conference adopted without opposition the Socialists' resolution demanding collective affiliation to Congress of all Peasants and Workers' Organisations and their direct representation on Committees.

The Anti-War resolution and some other resolutions were also adopted.

The President Mr. Vedaratham Pillai winding up the session reiterated his plea for a United Front and discipline in Congress ranks and exhorted people to uphold the prestige of Congress by returning Congress candidates in large numbers in the coming elections.—A. P.

Central Pivot Of Congress Campaign

TO COMBAT NEW ACT AND TO END IT

Candidates Are Standard-Bearers Of Freedom, Says President

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD December 7.

"You know what Congress stands for. You have read the Congress Election Manifesto. I trust you will base your election campaign on this Manifesto and make it clear to our people what we struggle for and why we carry on this great struggle.

CENTRAL PIVOT

"We do not fight for petty and ineffective reforms but for India's Independence and freedom for Indian masses. We enter legislatures to combat the new Act and try to end it. Our election campaign must revolve round this central pivot. There is no room in it for personalities or personal and petty issues.

"May success attend your efforts."

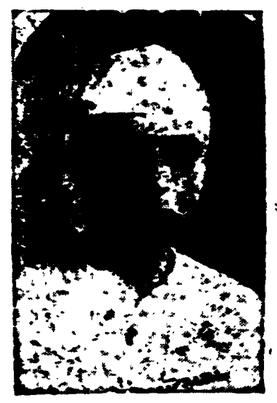
Thus says Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of an appeal to the Congress candidates for Provincial Legislatures.

"I greet you and send you my good wishes. It is an honour to be so chosen. It is even more a responsibility and I would have you remember this responsibility more than the honour.

GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"As Congress candidates you do not stand in your individual capacity, but as those pledged, in common with innumerable others, to the great enterprise. You stand for Congress' principles and Congress' objective of India's freedom and the ending of the many burdens that crush her people. You become the standard-bearers of the Congress, reflecting to some extent the greatness of that organisation, which has come to represent the urges and desires, hopes and fears and failings and strength of the Indian people. Surely, it is a great responsibility that you carry, for you have the honour of the Congress and the nation, in your charge. Be jealous of that precious charge and allow no one to tarnish it. We fight for success and we shall have that success.

"But even success must not be purchased by stooping or by forgetting ideals of conduct, which have cast lustre on Congress' name and raised us out of our petty selves.



The following Provinces have elected Pt. Jawaharlal for the presidentship of Fairpur Congress:— Bombay, Gujarat, Bengal, Delhi, Punjab, U. P., Sind, Maharashtra, Tamil Nad and Mahakoshal.

TASKS BEFORE CONGRESS CABINET

WARDHA, Dec. 7.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Masani are leaving to-day for Bombay.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is leaving earlier to attend a meeting of the Mass Contact Committee which will submit its report to the Working Committee.

Mr. Jayprakash Narain will also be reaching Bombay to-morrow to attend the meeting of the Congress Mass Contact Committee.

In addition to considering the report of the Mass Contact Committee, the Congress Working Committee will consider the report of the Agrarian Committee.

The question of liquidation of debts and expropriation of Zemindari is expected to come in for consideration.

An amendment of the Congress Constitution so as to vitalise the lower organs of the Congress and make primary committees more active and more powerful to work independently, enabling them to establish contact with masses is also expected to engage the attention of the Congress Working Committee.

The Congress Socialist members are understood to have tabled resolutions on the question of General Strike on 1st of April as a protest against new Constitution. —A.P.

A. I. C. C. Members From Gujarat

At the meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee the following were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee:—Durbar Gopaldas, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Messrs. Kanaiyalal Desai, Goculdas Talati, Dahyabhai Patel, Mrs. Bhaktiba, Miss Mrudula, Messrs. Morarji Desai, Kamlashankar Pandya, Ramrai Munshi Srikant and Hariprasad Mehta.

M. N. Roy For A. I. C. C.

LUCKNOW. Dec. 7.

Mr. M. N. Roy was elected Member of the All-India Congress Committee at a meeting of the delegates to Faizpur Congress from United Province held at Lucknow yesterday.

Mr. Roy has also been elected member of the Executive Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A graduate for Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School, Dharampur; pay 45-7-(triennial)-120. Apply with testimonials to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State. (4458).

Wanted L.C.P.S. or Lady Doctor Hindu preferred also fully qualified Nurses and Midwives. Apply Box No. 7389 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted 5 salesmen experienced in provision lines on 60 clerks, stenographers, surveyors, commercial artists, draftsmen and tracers. Apply, Secretary, Goldwyn Low-Bow (India) Co., Kirtee Bldg., Forbes St., Bombay. (7393).

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics, Typists, Lawyers, Graduates, Teachers, Doctors, Engineers, Overseers and Suboverseers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. 7388.

Wanted—A qualified manager, a cashier and some clerks for the Rupnarain Bank. Apply with bust-photo and testimonials if any, stating age, height and minimum salary acceptable. Personal or cash security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply Managing Director, Rupnarain Bank, Ltd., Nala Street, Bareilly. 7384.

Wanted an expert dyer with practical experience in silk dyeing and printing factory in Bombay for a year; for a silk printing firm in Calcutta. Apply with copies of testimonials. Stating expected salary to M. C., Box No. 8903, Calcutta. (7356)

Wanted immediately a Gujarati-knowing B.Sc. Graduate with Mathematics for the Matriculation class. Pay according to qualifications and experience. One with distinction, B.T. or S.T.C. qualifications preferred. Apply stating experience, age, minimum pay, etc., to the Manager, D. E. Italia S. High School, Chikhli (District Surat) on or before 15th December, 1936. (4443).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Residential and Office Rooms, Godowns, at moderate rent, "Ramchandra Building," Carnac Road Junction of Picket Road. (7376).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.—Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured. Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview. Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

53 DENTISTS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7355).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Booksellers, Stationers, Newspaper Agents, Shopkeepers and Sparetime Canvassers all over India to sell large 20" x 15" Poultry Propaganda Wall Calendars for 1937 (with 12 Numbers on each) retail at four Annas each (postage two annas extra) Handsome Discounts offered on quantities over 25 Copies Delivered Free by Rail in India at Wholesale Trade Rates. Send a Stamp for Free Specimen Sheet with further particulars and Trade Terms. A complete Calendar for 1937 (with 12 Numbers) will be sent Post Free on receipt of six Annas. Apply immediately: The Asian Poultry Institute, 11, West Connaught Road, Poona

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For sale valuable property at Dadabhai Road, Santa Cruz. Please apply Box No. 7380, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 28th December 1936 for supplying Stationery and Paper. Apply for Tender to the Manager, Press and Stationery, Gwalior State.—Price Rs. 2 only.
7392.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.
Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

XAVIERITES.

THE NEW BUILDINGS will be solemnly inaugurated towards the end of January. In this connection the College wants to have an up-to-date record of addresses of Old Students with titles, profession, position etc. Please communicate as soon as possible with
THE PRINCIPAL.
St. Xavier's College,
Bombay.
4461.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1936 at 10-45 a. m. (S. T.).
CHUNILAL B. MEHTA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th December, 1936.
4464.

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE DIRECTORS beg to advise for your information that they have recently sold and will re-issue for January delivery One Thousand (1000) Ordinary Shares out of the forfeited shares of the Company, at market rates.
The proceeds will be utilised in financing plant improvements and extensions and in reducing the current and debenture indebtedness of the Company.
By Order of the Board.
Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Limited,
Agents,
T. G. MACKENZIE.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 7th December, 1936.
4459.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE LAND MANAGER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the above appointment on the grade of Rs. 325-20-425 per month. A married Officer is eligible to draw House Allowance according to the Trustees' Rules and which at present amounts to Rs. 75 per month in respect of the above appointment. The selected candidate will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from the Trustees' Administrative Medical Officer and will, in the first instance be on probation for 12 months. If confirmed in the appointment he will be subject in all respects to the Trustees' Service Rules including Provident Fund, Leave, etc.
Candidates should be about 35 years of age and must have a thorough knowledge of Office work and should have previously held a responsible position and for preference be graduates of a recognized University. A special qualification will be a legal training or sound experience in the documentary work and practice connected with lettings of property.
Applications, which must be in the candidate's own handwriting, stating age, training and experience together with copies (which will not be returned) of not more than 3 recent testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned, and the covers marked—"Personal Assistant."
F. H. TAYLOR, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Manager, Land and Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust.
4456.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2053 OF 1396.
JOHN ANDREWS LAMMAS DORE & Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHUKHANDAS CHHIBA PATEL ..... Defendant.
To,
BHUKHANDAS CHHIBA PATEL.
The abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you the abovementioned Defendant for the recovery of Rs. 3,093-7-8 together with interest on the principal sum of Rs. 2,774-3-5 at 5 per cent per annum from 23rd November, 1936, to the date of decree costs, and further interest. The High Court has fixed the 23rd December, 1936, for the hearing and final disposal of this suit Please therefore appear in Court on that date either personally or by your Advocate together with witnesses. If you do not attend as aforesaid the Court will hear this suit and decide it ex parte.
CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
8-12-36.
4468.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 604 of 1935.

Re: EBRAHIM NANNUBHAI DOSSA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 210-212, Nagdevi Street. A Speculator in American Futures upto 1934 and since then Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th January, 1937, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1936.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
4466.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY Nos. 446 of 1930 & 609 of 1931.

Re: SOBHRAJ THAKURDAS, of Bombay and NAOOMAL FATECHAND & PAHALAJMAL FATECHAND, of Sikarpur, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on partnership business in the name and style of Thakurdas Naoomal at Barbhaya Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th January, 1937 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 7th day of December 1936.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
4467

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1521 of 1936
Messrs. RUPCHAND KASTURCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and money lenders at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHMOOD ABDUL KADAR ABAS, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Abdul Kadar Mansion, No. 10, Seerus Avenue, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Defendant.
To,
MAHMOOD ABDUL KADAR, Esq.,
Defendant.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit under Order XXXVII r.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 4,000 under the Promissory Note dated 6-9-35 with interest and costs. PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the Publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree as aforesaid.
Dated this 8th day of Dec., 1936.
RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
4462

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1425 of 1936.
Messrs. RUPCHAND KASTURCHAND, a firm, carrying on bussiness as Shroffs and money lenders at New Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MAHOMED ABDUL KADAR, ABAS, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Abdul Kadar Mansion, No. 10, Seerus Avenue, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... Defendant.
To,
MAHOMED ABDUL KADAR ABAS, Esq.,
Defendant.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit under Order XXXVII r.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 1,850 under the Promissory Note dated 17-8-35 with interest and costs. PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the Publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree as aforesaid.
Dated this 8th day of Dec., 1936.
RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
4463

Legal Notices.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and of the PRAHLAD MILLS, Ltd.

The Honble Mr. Justice Rangneker has by an Order, dated the 27th day of November, 1936, appointed MR. K. M. TALYARKHAN, Court Liquidator, to be the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.
Dated this 7th day of December, 1936.
A. B. SUTARIA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Shamji Karamsi & Co., Petitioning Creditors.
4460.

EMPIRE
DAILY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
METRO-GOLDWYN'S ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CENTURY!
ROMEO AND JULIET
with
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
JOHN BARRYMORE
EDNA MAY OLIVER
BASIL RATHBONE
REGINALD DENNY
CONWAY TEARLE
HENRY KOLKER
C. AUBREY SMITH
ANDY DEVINE
RALPH FORBES
ROBERT WARWICK
VOILET KEMBLE—COOPER
Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

CENTRAL
Near Alibless Baug, Charni Road —off Queen's Road
SHIRLEY TEMPLE WEEK!
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
To-day Tuesday only!
"BABY TAKE A BOW"
with
JAMES DUNN
Tomorrow WEDNESDAY, 9TH
"OUR LITTLE GIRL"
On THURSDAY 10th and FRIDAY 11th
"CURLY TOP"
with
JOHN BOLES, ROCHELLE HUDSON
Don't miss these! They are the best cure for a fit of the blues!
Plans open. Phone 27787.

Osaka Shosnen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	23rd Nov.	8th Dec.
Hokushin ,,	27th ,,	14th ,,
Kushin ,,	10th Dec.	25th ,,
Naples ,,	18th ,,	31st ,,
Bayo ,,	21st ,,	11th Jan
Borneo ,,	24th ,,	8th ,,
Taijin ,,	8th Jan	23rd ,,
Glasgow ,,	14th ,,	27th ,,
Celebes ,,	23rd ,,	7th Feb.

*Proceeding to Persian Gulf and returning Bombay on 23-11-36.
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News From China

CHINA'S REPLY TO GERMANO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Nanking Decides To Terminate Services Of All Nazi Advisers From January Next

NANKING (By Air Mail.)
It is learnt that following close on the heels of the reported Germano-Japanese agreement, the Chinese Government has decided to terminate the services of all its German advisers from January next.
Among the most notable German advisers now employed by the Central Government are Herr Ruouk, in the Legislative Yuan and Herr F. J. E. Lange, in the Ministry of Communications. There are a large number of Germans attached to the army.—United Press.

FIGHTING IN INNER MONGOLIA

NANKING (By Air Mail.)
Pellingmiao, the capital of Inner Mongolia, was occupied on the morning of November 24, by the Chinese National forces.
The Chinese troops launched a general offensive against the Mongol irregulars the previous night. The latter withdrew from the city to the suburbs and then launched a series of counter-attacks. They were beaten back and severe fighting continued until dawn when they finally dispersed.

JAPANESE REACTION

They suffered heavy losses. Six hundred were wounded and 300 taken prisoners by the Chinese troops. They lost large quantities of arms and good supplies. Before they left the suburbs it is said that they set fire to the buildings.
Fighting took place at Wuchuen and Euyang on November 24. When informed of the fall of Pellingmiao, the Chief of Staff at the Japanese Kwantung Headquarters, General Sagayen flew to Yientsin to confer with General Tashiro, the Japanese Commander, and other Japanese military leaders on the situation.
Before their capture of Pellingmiao, the Chinese troops presented an ultimatum to Prince Teh, the leader of the Mongolian autonomous Government, demanding his evacuation of Pellingmiao.

'PLANES ACTIVE.

Nanking 'planes are active along the Charhar-Suiyuan border. It is believed that a Sino-Japanese air clash is inevitable.
The gravity of the situation in Suiyuan is admitted in Nanking. Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek is hopeful of Japan realising her responsibility for maintaining peace in the orient.—United Press.

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

NANKING (By Air Mail.)
A movement to raise funds for the Suiyuan defenders, started by a handful of patriotic men, is developing into a nation-wide campaign for national defence. Official support for the scheme was given by the Central Kuomintang in Nanking and the Kuomintang branches throughout the country have been instructed to establish special "national defence fund societies" in their respective areas.
Public organisations, women's societies, boy scouts and students are according enthusiastic support to the movement.
Merchants, clerks, Labourers and Peasants are donating one day's earnings to the fund, others such as students, are going on fasts and contributing the savings to the fund. It is said that even minors, boys and girls, are joining the movement, contributing their pocket money.—United Press.

SINO-SIAMESE TRADE

NANKING (By Air Mail.)
Preparations are being made by the Chinese Central Overseas Affairs Commission and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the establishment of a Sino-Siamese Association at Nanking with a view to promoting trade between China and Siam.
It is learnt the regulations governing its organisation have already been formulated and the association will be formally inaugurated in the near future. General Chiang Kai-Shek will be requested to serve as honorary Chairman.
The suggestions for the establishment of the association was made by the Chinese Trade Commission which toured Siam a few months ago. A similar association is also being formed in Siam.—United Press.

TEMPLE CAR ON FIRE

MADRAS: (By Mail).
A temple car belonging to the Sri Kachaleswarar temple, Mylapore, caught fire this afternoon. The fire was brought under control by three engines of the Madras Fire Brigade.
Thick volumes of smoke and flames were noticed emanating from the temple car at 1-30 p.m. to-day, and within a few minutes, the whole car was on fire.
On receiving information the police arrived at the spot and tried to extinguish the flames. Meanwhile fire brigades arrived and brought the fire under control.—United Press.

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INDIAN REVIEW
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INDIANS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION. By Major D. Graham Pole, Ex-M.P.
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AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Coroner's Jury could not ascertain the cause of death on a decomposed body of an unknown Hindu found in the rocks at Worli sea, early this morning.

Katcheebai, a woman servant of a Jewish lady, was stated to have admitted the theft of a silver necklace of her employer's child, but when pressed to return it, she was stated to have refused to do so.

Kutcheebai was placed before the Mazagaon Stipendiary Magistrate today and enlarged on bail.

Tirat Ramlal, it is alleged, after running away, with a neighbour's wife and staying with her for two months, came back to his former residence and, following a quarrel, was stated to have struck her husband with a knife.

Ramlal was placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and ordered to be enlarged on bail.

Reported to be dangerous characters of the locality, Abdul Nabibux and Syed Ashraf Syedali were found early last morning breaking open a lock of a shop at Doctor Street Dongri.

It is reported the police constable on duty heard in the stillness of the small hours of the morning the clatter of the metal.

He retraced and saw two persons busy with a lock of a shop.

When Abdul Nabibux was searched, he was found with a jemmy.

Both of them were placed before the Mazagaon Magistrate, to-day and ordered to be remanded to custody for a period of 14 days.

Four persons were arrested by the Agripada Police and the Bombay C. I. D. at the week-end on Mahalaxmi Race Course as they were suspected of taking race bets.

The names of the accused persons are: Ismail Yusuf, Gani Shakoor, Shantilal Dayalji Shah and Pranwallabh Wanmalli.

All the accused were placed before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 or in default to be remanded to custody for 14 days.

Alleged Misappropriation

A dismissed clerk, who it is alleged, had received various sums of money while in employment and issued forged receipts for the same, was put up before the Presidency Magistrate, third court, to-day.

It was stated that Wajiraj Seshgir Puranik was in the employ of the "Bombay Samachar" where he was working as a clerk. He was dismissed on the 24th of September last for alleged irregularities in his work. Between July 10, 1935 and March 20, 1936, he is alleged to have collected from one Mr. Gadre, the agent of the Balmohan Natak Mandali, various sums amounting to Rs. 426 and 10 as, being part of the advertisement charges due to the "Samachar" from the Natak Mandali. He issued forged receipts for this amount and misappropriated it.

On Saturday evening Mr. Sorabji Pallonji Kapadia Manager of the "Bombay Samachar", took the accused to the Palton Road Police station, where he was placed under arrest.

The Magistrate ordered him to be released on deposit of a cash security of Rs. 500. Pending further inquiries the case is posted to the 17th instant.

Following a head-on collision between a motor-car and a lorry at Worli Road on Saturday last, Mahadeo Krishna died of fracture of his skull the same day while a coolie, who was sitting on the load of the lorry, was injured.

An eye-witness and the driver of the lorry, gave evidence before the City Coroner, to-day.

The car, they said, came at a fast speed, dashed against the lorry, flung the cleaner to a distance of 20 feet, careered along the road and was stopped only after the lorry driver shouted at the driver of the car and had chased it.

Smelt of Liquor.

The driver of the car, they said was smelling of liquor.

The wind-screen was shattered and the glass-pieces 'sky-rocketed' with the result that one of the coolies sitting on the load was injured.

The driver of the lorry said that while he was driving the car he heard a cracking and he stopped the automobile near the Nagardas Temple.

Mahadeo Krishna the cleaner of the lorry sitting beside him, got down and stooped near the right front wheel to see what the matter was.

Just at that time a motor-car came swirling along and dashed against the lorry, hurled the cleaner to a distance of 20 feet, and, without stopping, went to a distance of about 500 feet.

Shouted At Driver

The driver of the lorry shouted at the motor-car driver and chased it. He, then, made him reverse the car and bring it to the spot of accident.

Janardhan S. Pillai, an eye-witness, who was standing in the shade of a tree in the open space, corroborated the evidence of the lorry driver and said that the road was clear and the driver of the car was tearing along the road. He was, also, smelling of liquor.

Rash and Negligent Driving

The Coroner's jury held that on the evidence before them, the driver of the motor-car No. T-6729 fatally injured Mahadeo and, accordingly maintained that the driver of the car, Khotaji Bhaiji Vichare, was driving his car in a rash and negligent manner.

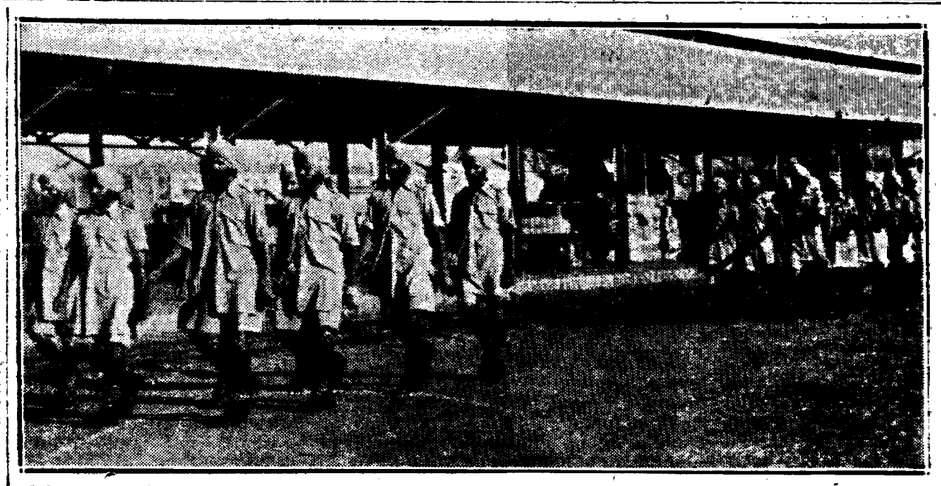
The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court are engaged in hearing the appeal of Arthur Bentley, keeper of a boarding house, who was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of a traffic constable Sahdev Kanu.

The accused was released on bail some time ago at the time of admission of his appeal.

On July 21 last the accused was driving his car along Colaba Causeway from north and south. The deceased who was on traffic duty at the junction of Ormiston Road at the time signalled to stop the traffic from north to south, but the accused, it was alleged disregarded the signal and proceeded onwards knocking down the deceased who later died in the hospital.

For the appellant it was argued in appeal that the accident was due to the act of the constable, who at the time ran to secure his umbrella which had been blown away on a strong gale of wind which was then blowing. There was no evidence, appellant urged, to support the Magistrate's conclusion that the constable was standing at his post at the time of the accident. Moreover there were discrepancies in the evidence relating to the speed at which the accused was driving at the time, the direction in which the constable was facing and other points. These discrepancies, it was submitted, had weakened the prosecution case.

The case is proceeding.



The Sikh Legation Guard from Addis Ababa who achieved world fame for their gallantry arrived in Bombay by s. s. Jehangir

VICTORIA DRIVER IN POOL OF BLOOD

Gruesome Find At Pinjrapole Lane

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Hack Victoria driver, Mohamed Hussein Mohamed Yusuf Syed, was found lying in a pool of blood in Pinjrapole Lane last night by the Maharbowrie Police. The man had been apparently stabbed. He had succumbed to his injuries before any medical aid could have been rendered to him.

27 Arrested

This incident occurred at about 10-30 p.m. and soon after Inspector Wanjara and Officers of the Maharbowrie Police Station were on the scene and effected 27 arrests of persons in the vicinity. They were all marched off to the Police Station for inquiries.

This morning Superintendent Rao Saheb Wagle, assisted by the C. I. D., made inquiries on the spot and it is reliably understood that they are working on a clue which would in all probability lead to the arrest of the culprits.

Apart from this incident all was quiet in the city to-day.

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY

Following steamers are in wireless communication with Bombay and Karachi:—

Bombay Radio Station

Inwards: Viminale, Mizapore, City of Dundee, Braunfels, Leith Hill, Jehangir, Parvati, City of Leicester, Jalapadma, Silver Cedar, Elysia, Sonavati and Jalayamuna.

Outwards: Maloja and Bandra.

Passing: Benlawers and Glenshield.

NEW LABOUR LEAGUE FOR CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

An informal meeting of the workers was held to-day at B.D.D. Chawl, Delisle Road, Bombay, to consider the various problems pertaining to the working class.

After a heated debate, it was resolved to form a League called the "National Workers' League". A provisional committee, consisting of the following workers to draft constitution of the League, was selected. Messrs. S. R. Mhatre, B. L. Sarang, T. G. Mhaskar, B. R. Kambli, J. S. Achrekar, N. S. Tambe, V. T. Mane, B. D. Mhadkar, D. R. Redkar and R. B. Shinde.

The Committee is empowered to co-opt members and the policy of the League will be to support the Indian National Congress and to lead the Labour movement by labour leaders themselves.

DISEMBARKATION DELAYS

New Facilities For Deck Passengers

The Hon. Joint Secretaries of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, have issued the following press note:—

It was brought to the notice of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association that the deck passengers coming by Inward East Gulf steamers from the Persian Gulf and Karachi are subjected to undue delay and inconvenience on arrival in Bombay at the time of dis-embarkation. With a view to obviate this difficulty experienced by the deck passengers the Association represented this matter to the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., who have kindly arranged for a separate launch to go alongside their Inward East Gulf Mail steamers on arrival here on Saturday morning, solely for the dis-embarkation of the deck passengers. The Association is thankful to the Company for their action in this direction and hope the facility will be greatly appreciated by the travelling public.

It was brought to the notice of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association that due to the halting of single unit local trains on the G. I. P. Rly. away from the entrance to the platform, ramp and overbridges, passengers are put to much inconvenience in boarding same. This Association on taking up the matter with the G. I. P. Rly. Authorities are glad to announce for the information of the general public, that arrangements are now being made by them to stop single unit local trains close to the entrance to the platform at all stations on the Harbour Branch and also on the Main Line upto Thana.

INCONVENIENCE AT CHURCHGATE.

It was brought to the notice of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association that great inconvenience is being caused to Passengers for want of a "Through Booking Office" for booking Inter and Third Class Tickets at Churchgate Station. At the request of the Association the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Authorities have consented to open an Inter and Third Class Through Booking Office at Churchgate Station for the convenience of the travelling public. This arrangement will come into operation from 1st January 1937 and the through Tickets for Inter and Third Class, booked at Churchgate would be available for journeys commencing at Bombay Central, from which station the through passenger trains start.

RAIN IN PUNJAB AND SIND

POONA, Dec. 7.

Unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal are becoming less marked. Western disturbance caused local rain in South-West Punjab and Sind and a few falls in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Fort Sandeman, three-quarters inch, Montgomery, Multan, Khandpur and Jacobabad, quarter inch each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue locally in the Punjab, extend to the West United Provinces and occur at a few stations in Kashmir. Dust or thunderstorms are likely at a few stations along the North-West Frontier and in Sind Rajputana. Scattered showers are likely in South-West Bengal and south of the Peninsula.—A.P.

Karnatak Bhagini Mandal Conference Postponed

HUBLI, By Mail.

"It was proposed to hold the seventh session of the Karnatak Provincial Women's Conference at Ranebennur during this month along with the 9th Provincial Political Conference. But as the latter has been indefinitely postponed in view of the election work, the women's conference is also put off to March next," writes Mrs. Umabai Kundapur President of the Karnatak Provincial Bhagini Mandal, Hubli.

BOY'S BODY EXHUMED

For Burial According To Rites

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Dec. 5.

With the special permission of the District Magistrate a buried Brahmin corpse was disinterred and cremated this morning at the Nagashettikop village (Hubli Taluka) by the family of the deceased.

It would appear that on Friday exactly a fortnight back, Shripad, a young lad of the Belgali Desai family, went for a pleasure dip to a well in Nagashettikop about 2 miles from Hubli but never returned home.

Three days later, on Monday evening, a corpse was seen floating on the water in that well by some wallkars of the village. A Panchanama was held the next morning but, as the body was not identified, the public were informed of the tragedy by a beat of drum in the village and were requested to identify it. None turned up. The post-mortem examination also revealed nothing unusual or sinister about it.

Buried In Village.

The corpse was therefore considered as that of an unknown person and buried in the village grave-yard at public expense. While this was going on in the village, the family of the deceased were making anxious enquiries about their missing boy both locally and by writing to friends and relatives in other places. But what was particularly strange is that, although the tragedy and the subsequent proceedings took place within a couple of miles from their home the family of the deceased were completely unaware of them and remained so for nearly a week afterwards.

Casual Remark.

It was only a casual remark made by an acquaintance about the Nagashettikop tragedy three days ago which set the father of the deceased boy athinking and made him enquire at the local Civil Hospital. He was directed to the Police Station where after enquiries he was shocked to find that the deceased and buried boy was his own son. There was little difficulty in establishing the identity of the deceased from the clothes and the little pearl trucket which he wore at the time of his death.

Cremated According To Rites

The Belgali Desais are a respectable Brahmin family residing in Hubli. The corpse of the deceased boy had, therefore, to be disinterred and cremated according to the religious rites of the deceased. The family of the deceased, therefore, made an application to the District Magistrate for necessary permission, which was granted last evening after the applicants had fulfilled certain conditions required under the law. The corpse was duly disinterred in the presence of the village officer and cremated this morning as enjoined by the canons of the Brahmin religion.

DEFAMATION APPEAL DISMISSED

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court rejected the revisional application of Salebhai Sulemanji Bengali against the order of the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court in a defamation case.

It appeared that one Dawoodbhai Yusufali Nalwala, who is the husband of the petitioner's niece, filed a complaint against the petitioner charging him with breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 2,130.

The Magistrate, on the evidence, dismissed the notice which he had issued against the petitioner.

The petitioner then filed a complaint against Dawoodbhai charging him with defamation in respect of the allegations in the previous case. The Magistrate having dismissed this complaint, the petitioner approached the High Court in revision.

Their lordships dismissed the application.

UTILIZING CATTLE-WEALTH FOR NATIONAL ENRICHMENT

Marked Improvements In Handloom Implements

The following is the text of Press Communique issued by the Jt. Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Faizpur:—

Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters, whether, in view of the recent heavy and unprecedented rains that were received at Faizpur, it will be possible to hold the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition during the Congress session as previously advertised. The rains, certainly, gave a setback to the work of construction and the position was, hence, re-examined by the Secretaries and Organizers of the Exhibition. Now that the work of reconstruction has been resumed, the Secretaries have been assured by the Chairman of the Construction Committee of the Tilak Nagar, that there will be no difficulty in completing the work of construction by about the 15th of December. In view of this assurance which, the Secretaries of the Exhibition are confident will be carried out, it has been decided to proceed vigorously with the work of the Exhibition, which will be held, as previously announced, from 25th December to 31st December.

UNIVERSAL INDUSTRY.

The object of the Exhibition being principally to provide instruction to the rural population and to educate the general public in the potentialities of village life, the main section of the Exhibition will be devoted to the demonstration of the various activities undertaken by the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, to which is entrusted the work of organizing the Exhibition. In the Khadi Section, there will be demonstrated the processes involved in the manufacture of cloth from the ginning of cotton by hand to the weaving of cloth on handlooms. Visitors will have an opportunity of studying the improvements effected in the tools and implements used in the various processes, and, alongside with this, they will be able to observe in the Khadi Exhibits Court, the progress achieved in the production of cloth of various designs and textures. Appropriate charts and diagrams will be displayed for the edification of visitors, while, in the Khadi Bazar, they can patronize this universal cottage industry of the country, having a wide range for the selection of their requirements, from the stalls of various provinces specializing in different types of products.

VILLAGE PRODUCTS.

There will be a corresponding section devoted to other village industries. Demonstrations of dairying, leather, tanning, mat-weaving, gul-making and other rural industries will constitute a striking feature of this section. Special attention will be directed to the cattle wealth of the country and its utilization for the enrichment of individual and national life. In addition, there will be stalls for the sale of village and handicraft products. The total number of stalls provided in this section has been kept intentionally at the low figure of 70, as it is not proposed that the Exhibition should assume the shape of a dignified bazar. In the circumstances, there are only a few stalls available, applications for which may be addressed as early as possible, to the Joint Secretary, Tilak Nagar, Faizpur (East Khandesh) or care of Post Box No. 472, Bombay.

RARE ARTICLES.

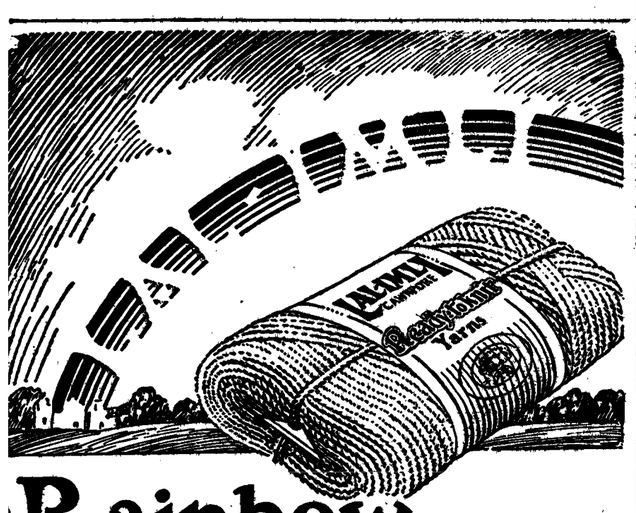
Arrangements are being made to have on view a collection of rare articles of historical interest, while Syt. Nandlal Bose, the eminent artist from Shantiniketan, is in charge of a collection of valuable paintings from that centre. It is proposed to arrange for a special demonstration of Rangoli designs and a few other items of entertainment, and stalls for refreshment will serve to add to the attraction of the Exhibition.

SARDAR AND BHULABHAI RETURN

Bombay, Monday

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Parliamentary Committee arrived in Bombay this morning by the Gujarat Mail, after completing his Frontier Tour, in company with Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai.

Mr. Desai is busily engaged in giving final touches to the Congress nominations to the different Provincial Legislatures.



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Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded.) 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Workers of India" No. 15. The Hawker. By Khawaja Mohd. Shafi. 9-15 Harimati of Calcutta. Khayal, Thumri Ghazal and Dadras. 10-0 a.m. Gujri On Sitar. 10-10 a.m. Shivdayal Batish of Patiala. "Re main Kaise jal jaun bhoran." Thumri Desi. "Parwana jai ke khak hua shama ro chuki Tasseri-husn-o-ishaq jo honi thi ho chuki." (Akbar.) 12-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra C. Shudh Sarang. 12-40 Asad Ali Khan "Kau dhuya do bol Sham se kahiyo." Asthai Kakubah Bilawal. "Hariran hun dil ko roun keh pitun jigar ko main Maqdur ho to sath rakhun nauhagar ko main.' (Ghalib). 1-0 p.m. Shiv Dayal Batish. "Ao mori nagariya." Thumri Barhans. "Taras rahe nainan sayyan bin dekhe." Dadra Pilu. 1-20 p.m. Qawwali. 1-30 p.m. A Variety Programme. (Recorded). 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English.) 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra. Gauri. 5-30 Assad Ali Khan. "Pal pal mori bhuj pharke." Khayal Aiman Kallyan. "Dekho na pakaro mori bayyan." Thumri Jai Jai Vanti. 5-50 p.m. Qawwali. 6-5 p.m. Bageshwari On Sarod. 6-10 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Chattiyan piya bin dharken." Thumri Chhaya Nat. "Man sambhal sambhal pag dharo matware." Bhajan. 6-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Naghma-i-Rags. 6-40 p.m. Shiv Dayal Batish "Dolat magwa men madan Man haran". Thumri Kedara. "Woh chup ho gae mujh se kia kaihte kaihte Keh dil raih gaya mudaa kaihte kaihte." (Hasrat.) 7-0 p.m. "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Indian Farmer." No. 5. In Madras. By Mr. Pillai. 8-15 Harimati of Calcutta. Khayal, Thumri, Ghazals and Dadras. 9-5 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Dance Melody. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English.) 9-45 p.m. Talk (English); "Travellers' Tales" "No. 9, Chini: An unknown beauty spot in the Himalayas. By Jock Kerr. 10-0 p.m. Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. Overture "Orpheus in the Underworld" J. Offenbach. Fantasie 'Remembrance of Weber' E. Urbach. Waltz "Vienna Blood". J. Strauss. "The Clock is playing" A. Blaauw. "Song and Czardas". F. Lehar. Selection "From Rhino to Daunbe". M. Rhode.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Sunderbai in popular songs. Accompanied by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates Lunch Time Music. (Columbia Records.) 2-0 p.m. Talk (English): 'Old Bombay" By Sir Byramji Jeejeebroy. (Kelayed from the Rotary Club, Bombay). 6-0 p.m. Music from Filmland (From the Capitol Cinema). 6-30 p.m. My Favourite Selections By Marion. 7-30 p.m. Talk (English): "Cooking without tears; X'mas pudding and cakes". By Hilda Flanders. 8-0 p.m. A Violin Recital By Gretel Sommer. 9-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital. (French Music). By Gordeu Bryan. 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): "The Bhils" by Stanley Jepson. 9-45 p.m. The News. 10-0 p.m. "Khoon-Ka-Khoon". A Play in Hindi adapted from Shakespeare's Hamlet. Produced by Sorab Mody.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49-10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal An Instrumental Programme. By The Radio Sextette. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. Talk: "The Hindu Conception of Heaven". 1-51 p.m. Recorded Selections. R. C. Boral. Piano Recital. Renuka Roy, Madhuri Dey, Sahana Devi Modern Bengali Song. Janendra Prosad Goswamy, Classico-Modern Song. N. N. Mazumdar Clarionet Solo. 2-36 p.m. Talk: "Aesthetic Culture and its Influence on Literature" By Bishnu Sarma. 2-51 p.m. Sarengee Solo by Chamu Misra. 5-6 p.m. Queries and Answers. Bengali Song. By Bhibhuti Chatterjee (Blind Singer.) A short of Gour Nitai. Violin Solo. By Anima Bose. 6-6 p.m. Music Lessons. By P. K. Mullick. 6-36 p.m. A Classical Programme Organised by Girija Sankar Chakravarty. Vocal Music. By Geetar Das Geetasree; Sailendra Nath Banerjee; Sudhir Lal Chakravarty; Arati Das; Rathindra Nath Chatterjee; Bhakti Ranjan Roy; and Kripamoyee Banerjee 7-36 p.m. Modern Bengali Song by Sukmar Bose. 7-51 p.m. A Modern Bengal Duet by Sandhyr Sen and Debarani Sen.

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD BYE-ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Sunday.

A vacancy has occurred in the Bombay Suburban School Board due to the transfer of Ambernath Taluka from the jurisdiction of the Board. The seat is reserved for Intermediate class and Mr. Balaram Thakore, Chairman of the Mulund Notified Area Committee and Mr. Balanand a member of the Kurla Municipality, are the rival candidates. The nomination papers were received yesterday and a bye-election is announced to be held on the 19th instant.

WARDHAGANJ: Miss Harrison and Mr. Heath saw Mahatma Gandhi. Miss Harrison is leaving for Jullundur.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise stimulates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

MR. NARIMAN IN BURHANPUR

Inquiry Into Candidatures From Mahakoshal

(From Our Correspondent)
BURHANPUR, Dec. 5.

Syt. Nariman arrived yesterday morning in Burhanpur for inquiry into the candidatures from some of the Mahakoshal constituencies as the result of an appeal by rejected candidates. Hundreds of Congressmen to plead and give evidence are pouring in from Chhindwara, Katni, Harda, Khandwa and Burhanpur. Dr. Khare and the President of the Mahakoshal Parliamentary Board were also present. The inquiry is over this afternoon.

Syt. Nariman was accorded a national salute by Arya Sewa Sangh. At the city gate he was presented a civic address by the local Municipality. He addressed a crowded public meeting in Tilak Hall.

Sarat Bose For Bombay

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Mr. Sarat Bose, Acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, left to-night by the E. I. R. Bombay Mail for Bombay to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who went to Assam to preside over the Assam Political Conference will arrive at Calcutta to-morrow noon and start the same evening for Bombay.—United Press.

Subhas Bose's Withdrawal

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Writing form Darjeeling to the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose withdraws his candidature for the Congress Presidentship.

He says: 'I feel that the President of the next session of the Congress should be chosen by unanimous suffrage of his electors."

Mr. Bose "heartily" desires the election of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unanimously.

AGREED TO PAY WITHOUT PREJUDICE

Parle Municipality & Local Board Demand

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Sunday.

A special general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality was held to-day when Mr. Ceaser D'Mello presided.

A letter from the Bombay Suburban District Local Board threatening to take action if the Municipality did not immediately pay Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of primary education was considered and pending the clarification of the various issues, it was resolved to pay off this sum to the District Local Board without prejudice to the legal position of the Municipality. The grant has been made available in 3 instalments of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,000 the last instalment to be paid in February, 1937.

A resolution seeking the ratification of the action of the president in authorising the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee to place an order for 3 cess pool motor lorries at a cost of Rs. 8,600 brought in a strong protest from a number of members as no tenders were invited for the supply. When put to vote 5 voted for the proposal and 1 against it. Six members did not vote.

Earlier in the day Mr. Dikshit protested against the action of the president in eliminating a certain item from the agenda which was pending since the last week and he said that once an item appeared on the agenda it could not be withdrawn without the consent of the House. On an assurance from the President that the item would be put up for discussion in the next agenda the member withdrew his protest.

"KING'S DAY" IN ANDHERI

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Monday.

Andheri Christians observed the "Kings Day" to-day. The local Church at Amboli, the Church Roads, and the St. Mary's statue opposite the Church were gaily decorated with paper flowers flags, banners and other decorations and since the early morning crowds of Christian devotees in their Sunday best visited the Church and joined the services arranged for the day. In the evening the local clergy led a congregation and mass prayers were offered.

HOW U. P. GREETED MR. ROY

Huge Crowds Gather To Meet Him

(From A Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Dec. 5.

With great doubt as to the release of Mr. M. N. Roy, Dr. Shetty and Mr. Khurshedlal awaited at the gate of Dehra Dun jail where Mr. Roy was due to be released. To their great joy Mr. Roy came out a free man after five long years of imprisonment and lovely life inside the prison. He was taken to Mr. Khurshedlal's house where he was joined by Mr. Karnik and Mrs. Maniben Mulji of Bombay. Unlike any one of ordinary make up, Mr. Roy, without pleading ill health or want of knowledge of current events immediately issued a statement in regard to his attitude towards the national movement. He followed it up by signing the Congress creed. This was followed by the resignation of his delegateship by Mr. Reubir Varma to Faizpur Congress. The Congress Committee made known this vacancy and invited nominations. Mr. Roy's was the only nomination that was received and so he was elected a delegate to the National Congress. Such is the enthusiasm of the man that before the next day dawned he had secured a delegateship to the Congress in which he proposes to work. A man whose physical requirements would entitle him for complete rest for more than six months cannot think of sleep or rest and he must see his way to have a voice in the deliberations to shape the future politics of the country.

AT DELEGATES' MEETING.

On the 21st Mr. Roy left Dehra Dun for Bareilly 'en route' to Allahabad. At the station was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with leading Congressmen of the place to receive him, and there was a huge crowd awaiting to see him.

The delegates to the U. P. Provincial Conference insisted on Mr. Roy's attending their deliberations which he did along with Pandit Jawaharlal. The next day Mr. Roy had a long interview with the Congress President. The great solicitude shown by Panditji for Mr. Roy's health and the arrangements he made for his needs could only be attributed to the deep attachment that the Pandit has for Mr. Roy.

CROWDS EAGER TO MEET HIM.

There was always a large stream of visitors from various districts and talukas who would have an interview and a talk with Mr. Roy. Considering his bad health one was struck by the hoard of energy he must have had to meet and satisfy each one of them. At Allahabad he was examined by Dr. Vyas who advised a ten days' stay in the hospital for observation and clinical examination before any course of treatment could be decided on. As he had decided to go to Bombay for treatment he did not enter the hospital.

AT CAWNPORE.

On the 4th he left Allahabad for Cawnpore, where he had a huge reception, including procession through the city. He received garlands at various stages by different organisations. In the evening a mammoth meeting was held at Tilak Hall, where he received an address by the District Congress Committee. On the 5th noon he left Cawnpore for Bombay.

COLLEGE STUDENT AND GIRL TYPIST

End Lives With Nitric Acid

RANGOON: December 7.

During the week-end three cases of suicide are reported.

On Saturday night a Burmese girl aged 20 employed as a maid servant lost nine rupees and eight annas and lost her balance with it. She was so dejected that she drank an overdoze of tincture iodine and ended her life. She was removed to hospital but died two hours after admission. It appears that her employer consoled her and even promised her that he would pay the money she lost.

COLLEGE STUDENT'S ROMANCE.

A Sino-Burmese couple, Maung Win Kyi, a 26-year-old student, who had left his college only a month ago and Miss Gracie alias Tin Tin Sein (28) employed as a typist in Balthazars were rushed to hospital on Sunday morning suffering from poison effects but the couple after four painful hours succumbed one after the other.

It is reported that Win Kyi had been living with Gracie for sometime past but his guardians objected to his marriage with her. On Saturday night the couple retired to a room in the girl's house but at dawn inmates of the house heard groans from the room. Rushing in, they found both suffering from poisoning which was later found to be nitric acid.

This modern drama of Romeo and Juliet thus ended and the couple had admitted they wanted to end their lives as they were not allowed to marry, in letters left behind to their relatives.—United Press.

GUNBOAT JACK WINS ON POINTS

Philippino Feather-Weight Champion Defeats Fali Billimoria

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Gunboat Jack, the redoubtable Middle-weight Champion of India, retained his title, when he out-pointed Mallano, at Martin's Boxing Stadium on Friday night.

For the first six rounds of the fight Gunboat Jack was indisputably Mallano's master in the art and craft of boxing and piled up points. In the tenth round Mallano floored Gunboat Jack and attacked him furiously, but the champion's spirit was never dimmed and he fought an amazingly plucky fight to gain the decision on points.

A section of the spectators displeased with the verdict rushed to the ring to sympathise with Mallano.

FALLI BILLIMORIA BEATEN

Young Tarley, Feather-weight Champion of Philippine Island beat Falli Billimoria, Feather-weight Champion of India, on points. Both showed clever footwork, but the Philippino boxer carried a heavier punch.

In this fight also the public were disappointed with the referee's decision.

FRAMROZE PASTAKIA CUP MATCH

The Match between the Wellington Cricket Club against the Nauroze Cricket Club (A) Team played on the Esplanade Maidan on the Tata Hydro Plot in the 2nd Round of the Framroze Pastakia Cup Match Tournament on Sunday the Wellington Cricket Club made up a total Score 146 runs and the opponents made 89 runs. Thus the Wellington Cricket Club won by 57 runs.

GERMAN-JAPANESE PACT

(Continued from page 6)

bombing planes that have rained fire on Madrid.

These Dictators have practical methods for fighting "Communism"

Attack On Freedom

Mr. Eden is too late with his protest against the grouping of Powers on an "ideological" basis. Such a group exists: moreover, it acts and fights.

It has in this Berlin-Tokyo Treaty issued its challenge to the whole working-class of Europe.

"But we are not Communists," the reader may object. Nor is Senor Caballero a Communist, and yet his capital is bombed by German and Italian planes.

Thousands of Right-Wing Social Democrats have insurgents in Hitler's camps; thousands of Italian Socialists and hundreds of Liberals are interned on the Duce's desert islands.

It is on any form of Socialism, on any free organisation of the working-class; it is on Democracy itself that Fascism makes war.

If we shrink away into insular isolation, vowing that we have nothing to do with either of the extremes, then the Socialist and democratic front will be broken. If the Centre sits inactive while the Left-Wing is attacked, then in the next phase of the battle, the Centre will be rushed from its exposed flank.

Labour Should Act

It grows clearer every week that we have entered the phase of international class struggle. The Fascists perceive it, welcome it, organise it.

Was Mr. Baldwin right when he said that Democracy always lags two years behind the Dictators?

If we in this island had been fully awake, we should have understood that Madrid is fighting not only for its own liberties but for ours and for those of the whole European working class.

The Russians, very gallantly and adequately, have understood it, and, thanks to their aid, Madrid may escape a Moorish massacre. So do the volunteers, who are risking their lives for international Socialism.

But the official Party, though it no longer professes neutrality, sits mum and inert.

It ought to be leading a campaign to overwhelm the Foreign Office, to sweep away the sham of "non-intervention" and to win for this island a Government that will place it where it ought to be—in the van of the democratic army, to meet the Dictators' challenge.

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NEW DELHI: The "Young Beluchistan", an Urdu weekly, was asked to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 when the Printer and publisher filed a new declaration under the Books and Registration Act of 1867.

Australians All Out For 234

ENGLAND MAKES 75 FOR TWO

BRISBANE, Dec. 7.

Resuming their first innings today, the Australians carried their score to 202 for five wickets at lunch time.

Voce maintained an excellent length. His figures to-day were: 6 overs, 4 maidens, 6 runs and 3 wickets.

AUSTRALIANS COLLAPSE.

After lunch the Australians were all out in their first innings for 234 runs.

The Australians' innings lasted 348 minutes.

Voce took six wickets for 41 runs.

Tea was taken at this stage.

VERITY'S DEADLY BOWLING.

Fingleton, showing impregnable defence, batted for 301 minutes and hit six fours. Straight driving and hitting to leg were features of his game.

Allen took three wickets for 71, Voce 6 for 41, Verity 1 for 52 and Robins 0 for 48. Voce took 2 wickets for 10 runs after lunch.

Worthington was stumped when a ball rebounded from Oldfield's pads into the wicket. Barnett batted for 71 minutes and hit four fours. Fagg has been batting so far for 103 minutes and has hit one four.

Hammond in a stay of 50 minutes has not been troubled by bowling, but has hit only one four. The scoring has been slow, 50 being reached in 70 minutes.

England in the second innings scored 75 runs for two wickets at close of play to-day.

The Scores:

ENGLAND (First Innings).

Worthington, c. Oldfield, b. McCormick	6
Barnett, c. Oldfield, b. O'Reilly	69
Fagg, c. Oldfield, b. McCormick	4
Hammond, c. Robinson b. McCormick	0
Leyland, b Ward	126
Ames c Chipperfield, b Ward	24
Hardstaff, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	43
Robins, c substitute, b O'Reilly	28
Allen, c McCabe, b O'Reilly	35
Verity, c Sievers, b O'Reilly	7
Voce (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total	356

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings).

Fingleton, b Verity	100
Badcock, b Allen	8
Bradman, c Worthington, b Voce	26
McCabe, c Barnett, b Voce	51
Robinson, c Hammond, b Voce	2
Chipperfield, c Ames, b Voce	7
Sievers, b Allen	8
Oldfield, c Ames, b Voce	6
O'Reilly, c Leyland, b Voce	3
Ward, c Hardstaff, b Allen	0
McCormick, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	234

ENGLAND (Second Innings).

Worthington st. Oldfield, b McCabe	8
Barnett c Badcock, b Ward	26
Fagg (not out)	24
Hammond (not out)	12
Extras	5
Total (for 2 wickets)	75

KHAN BAHADUR MR. FAKRUDDIN AHMAD

Appointed Asst. Director Of Public Instruction

(From A Correspondent)
DACCA, (By Mail)

Khan Bahadur Mr. Fakruddin Ahmad, the Ex-Registrar of Aligarh University in whose support pricipally Sir Ross Masood resigned his Vice-Chancellorship two years ago, has just been appointed to be the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. He happens to be the first Muslim to be appointed to this post during almost a hundred years, life of the Department of Education in Bengal.

TRANQUILLITY ACT FOR BANNU

D.M. Empowered To Apply Provisions Till March 4, Next

PESHWAR: Dec. 7.

Certain provisions in the North-West Frontier Province Public Tranquillity Act have been enforced in Bannu District from 4th December till 4th March, 1937, says a Gazette Extraordinary.

The District Magistrate of Bannu has been invested with the powers of the Local Government.—A. P.

Indian Globe

DECLARES

BONUS AT FIRST VALUATION

Rs. 10 per 1,000

THE ACTUARY REMARKS:—

"The result may really be considered to be very satisfactory in view of the fact that THE PREMIUM RATES THEMSELVES ARE RELATIVELY SMALLER THAN THOSE OF OTHER BONUS PAYING COMPANIES, AND THE POLICYHOLDERS ARE PRACTICALLY GETTING AN ADVANTAGE FROM THE BEGINNING which may be considered a benefit!

"I have to congratulate you on the satisfactory result of the Valuation."

(Sd.) G. S. MARATHEY.

This is why you should represent this purely Swadeshi progressive composite Office.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartak Vad 10, 1993.
Muslim: Ramzan 24, 1355
Parsi: Sir 4, 1303.

Wednesday, December 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

MAYOR'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund Committee will be held in the Mayor's Room, Municipal Office, to-day (Tuesday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIETY

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a lecture on "Mystical expression in Shah Abdul Latif" will be delivered by H. T. Sorley, M.A., I.C.S. The lecture is open to the public.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Dr. B. P. Hivale, will meet his students in Psychology to-day Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings, Southwing.

Prof. M. R. Parakh, will meet his students in French to-day Tuesday, at 6-15 p.m. in the University Buildings, Southwing.

RAMANA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

"It is proposed to celebrate the birthday uthsava of Sri Bhagwan Ramana Maharishingal of Tiruvannamalai, one of the greatest living saints of India. A four days' programme of Prayers, Lectures and Concerts from Tuesday the 29th inst. to 1st January, 1937, has been provisionally drawn up for celebrating this function. Those who have any suggestions to make the Celebration a success, befitting the occasion may please communicate to the Secretary, Sri Ramana Satchidanand Samaj, Pradhan Building, Parel Bombay."

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROSALIND JOHN RUSSELL BOLES
in the Pulitzer Prize Play
CRAIG'S WIFE

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
You Crave Excitement!
Here's CHAN'S chillingest .. thrillingest ....and BEST!
CHARLIE CHAN AT THE RACE TRACK
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)
with
WARNER OLAND

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NINO MARTINI
of the METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.
IDA LUPINO—LEO CARILLO
in
THE GAY DESPERADO
LOVE—ACTION—SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at the Race Track." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Shirley Temple Week". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Romeo and Juliet". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Craig's Wife". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-0 and 7-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul." Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"Swing Time." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Desire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gay Desperado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil". Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya." Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PHILLIP. 7-12-36.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

On Thursday, the 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Babu Rajendra Prasad will address a public meeting held under the auspices of the above Sabha. Babu Rajendra Prasad will distribute the certificates and prizes to the successful candidates. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will take the chair.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Rampura" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

The "Rampura" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 4 p.m. the same day.

Steamer Clan MacWhirter arrived Suez Saturday morning December 5th.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Rampura" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 10th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S "Shunko Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 8th instant instead of as previously notified.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

An "At-Home" of the students of The Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, was held in the premises of the Institute on Sunday. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided.

In the course of the proceedings of the meeting a suggestion was put forward by Mr. N. S. Rao, of the American Mission School for the Blind, for a formation of a Sports Club, a small library and a literary association. This suggestion was fully unanimously accepted by the students. There was a short interlude of music by one of the pupils of the institute. After a nice lunch a vote of thanks proposed by Principal Nath to the president and guests, the meeting terminated.

NAMAZEE RELIEF COMMITTEE'S WORK

The Secretary writes:—

The Namazee Relief Committee has been functioning ever since the beginning of the present Riots. (42, Morland Road, Byculla, Phone No. 40256). Steps were taken to remove the said Muslim families to Muslim localities where provision was made for their safety. Police aid was sought for when necessary. A few families were also sent to their places paying the expenses.

Through Haji Fatteh Mahomed Gani Batliwalla, a prominent member of the Committee, grain worth about Rs. 2,000 was distributed in all Muslim centres where poor families could not earn their daily wages on account of the disorders. Help in other directions even monetary was rendered by The Muslim Memon Association of Chakla.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law and Messrs. E. M. Pereira and M. Ibrahim advocates are rendering legal aid to the Muslim arrested in the riots. Since 22nd October 1936, legal aid is being rendered and the Committee has to thank Mr. Haji Fatteh Mahomed Gani Batliwalla for entrusting a fund to Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy for the payment of small fines. Many have benefited by this. Apart from riot cases legal aid has been extended to proceedings in Coroner's Court and also to claim cases.

The Committee begs to acknowledge with thanks contributions from those Muslims both individuals and associations who have contributed even from Dharavi, Mahim and Kurla.

TATA'S IRON & STEEL

It is regretted that the production of Pig Iron during the month of November 1936, which has been circulated and published, is incorrect. The correct tonnage of Pig Iron produced in November 1936 was 60,000.

RAILWAY INQUIRY COMMITTEE MEETS

Four Days' Programme In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Railway Enquiry Committee commenced its work in Bombay to-day when they met and examined the Agent and principal officers of the G. I. P. Railway Sir Ralph Wedgewood, Chairman of the Committee and Lady Wedgewood, Mr. Forbes Smith, Mr. Kirkness and Mr. B. M. Strouts arrived this morning at the Bombay Central by a special train. Mr. W. A. Stainer a member of the Committee and his wife are staying over at Dohad and will be arriving in Bombay to-morrow.

The Agent and Officers of the B B and C I Railway will be examined to-morrow while the representative of the Bombay Government and representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be examined on Wednesday. The representatives of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and the Indian Road Transport Development Association will be examined on Thursday and the Indian Merchants Chamber's representatives will meet the Committee on Friday.

On Friday afternoon and Saturday, the members of the Committee will visit important Railway stations on an inspection tour.

SERIOUS COLLISION ON KURLA ROAD

Motor Cycle Rider Removed To Hospital

A collision between a motor bus and a motor cycle on the Kurla-Sion Road on Sunday, resulted in serious injuries to the rider who was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, in a precarious condition.

One Mahomed Yasin, the driver of motor car W 8877, was arrested by the Kingsway Police on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It appears that, at about 11-15 a.m. on Sunday morning, the bus was proceeding towards Bombay on the Chembur-Sion Road, while one Baboo Datoo was riding a motor cycle T 316 along the Kurla-Sion Road and was going towards Bombay.

At the junction of the two roads, Mahomed Yasin, it is stated, took a sharp turn to his right into the Kurla-Sion Road to go to the Sion Railway Station and dashed into the motor cycle.

As a result, the rider was thrown off the cycle and was carried forward on the road for a distance of about 29 feet, along with the motor cycle.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in a precarious condition, where he is detained.

Mahomed Yasin was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police court on Monday and was remanded on bail till the 18th instant.

TO HANG FOR WIFE'S MURDER

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Maclin confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, on Narsing Vishnu Kulkarni for the murder of his wife Dwarkabai.

The accused was a clerk, aged 28; employed in the local Co-operative Society. On May 7 last, he attacked his wife with an axe in a fit of temper, as a sequel to domestic differences.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 9 55

Coroner's Remarks "Made With Best Of Intentions"

Echo Of Stove Fatalities: After Heated Debate Corporation Drop Question

The criticisms of the City Coroner regarding the Gujerati community imported considerable heat into the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, but ultimately it was passed over and dropped.

Likewise the resolution to grant extra allowance to the staff of the Municipal Secretary also dropped, many councillors contending, that the night meetings called by the Mayor were very rare.

EXTRA-ALLOWANCES.

Mr. P. W. Wagh moved:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that arrangements should be made for the payment of extra allowance to those members of the Municipal Secretary's Office who are required to attend the meetings of the Corporation when they are held at night time.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee with a request that in case they sanction such an allowance it should be given effect to from the meeting of the Corporation called at night time on the 25th August 1936.

WAGH EXPLAINS.

Mr. Wagh said it was the established practice in Government and semi-government offices to give allowance to their staff if they worked outside the office hours. The Municipal Secretary's staff was, it was stated, most heavily worked among all departments of the Municipality. They sometimes worked as far as 9 p.m. and yet they were called upon to work at night when the Mayor called night meetings which went on till midnight.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition.

WHY ESTABLISH PRECEDENT?

The Municipal Commissioner failed to understand why the Municipal Secretary's staff was singled out when he (Commissioner) and his staff had to work also overtime. He wanted to know what they were going to give him and his staff and if not to him at least to his staff, and if not the staff at least to the peons. He realised the work the poor peons had to put up and recently railway passes were given to them and they were satisfied. He however thought that by granting extra allowance to the Secretary's staff, a precedent would be established.

Mr. Mohanlal N. Desai moved an amendment to refer the question to the Law, Revenue and General Furposes Committee.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the amendment.

The question being put to vote, both the amendment and the proposition were lost.

CORONER'S REMARKS.

Mr. I. S. Patel then moved:—

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to invite the attention of Government to the most offensive and uncalled for remarks and criticisms passed by the Coroner of Bombay against the Gujerati Community in fatal cases of accidents due to Primus Stoves and request them to take such steps as they may deem necessary to put a stop to such frequent and unnecessary outbursts by an officer of Government against a leading mercantile community of the City among whom these remarks have caused widespread resentment and indignation.

Mr. Patel said, during the whole of last year only 37 cases of stove fatilities had occurred among the Gujerati community against hundreds of fatalities by motor accidents but nothing was stated on that count. He failed to see why the Coroner had singled out Gujerati community for his criticisms.

FOR COMMUNITY'S GOOD.

Mr. Mohanlal N. Desai opposed the proposition and said the remarks of the Coroner might not be justified but they were made with the best of intention as a warning and advice. In no other community so many fatalities had occurred as was the case in Gujerati community. The Coroner was not the enemy of the Gujerati community and what he had stated was for the good of the community and if they wished to censure the Coroner, the proper place was a meeting held by the Gujerati community and not the Corporation Hall.

Mrs. Munshi supported Mr. I. S Patel.

Mr. H. A. Lalji pointed out that the Coroner was the officer of the Government and he felt for the Gujerati ladies who lost their lives in the stove tragedies and therefore he made remarks for the good of the community. The Coroner had done a good service to the Gujerati community by his advice and urged Mr. Patel to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. M. N. Talpade also thought that the motive behind the criticisms was for the good of the community.

OBJECTION TO LANGUAGE.

Mr. S. K. Patil objected to the language used by the Coroner.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji said the Coroner passed criticisms against the Gujerati community because it was docile.

At this stage it was moved that the question be passed over and next item on the agenda be taken in hand. This was agreed to and the proposition dropped.

FOR MARINE DRIVE.

The Corporation also passed resolution without discussion by Mr. P. W. Wagh to provide foot bridge for pedestrians to cross railway lines to go to Marine Drive and also of Sir J. B. Boman Behram to remove the insanitary condition caused by the stables near Lalai Estate at Lamington Road.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

During the week-end I visited about four badminton courts in the suburbs and I was surprised to see that all the four clubs were busily engaged with a crowded programme of inter-club matches, which attracted a large number of spectators.

In Bandra there are not less than a dozen of these clubs and though they have not reached a very high standard in the game, yet some of them are pretty good.

I would suggest that to improve the standard of this game the clubs must be encouraged by organising an inter-club tournament.

This tournament should be organised by one of the clubs. I suggested that the 'Jay' Club, Bandra, ought to move in this matter.

GLOWING TRIBUTES.

Glowing tributes are being paid to the memory of the late Mr. Henry Robert Michael, ex-President of the Bandra Municipality and Chairman of the present Standing Committee of the Municipal Board.

Friday's meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board was adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The President, Dr. P. A. Dias, who was in the chair, in moving the adjournment motion, said that the death of Mr. Michael had created a void in the Municipality which it would be difficult to fill. Adding many more tributes, many other members spoke about the good work of Mr. Michael. The meeting then adjourned.

At another meeting of the Baby Week Committees held recently with Dr. P. A. Dias in the chair, in opening the proceeding, the President referred to the death of Mr. Michael who was a prominent member of the Baby Week Committee since its inception. He moved that the Baby Week, which was due to be held on December 11, 12 and 13 be postponed to January 15, 16 and 17. This was agreed to and the next meeting was adjourned to January 3.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

On Sunday the Chimbai Fisher-Folks' Dramatic Union, Bandra, staged their fifth annual variety entertainment in St. Andrews Church compound. Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality, presided.

Many such entertainments in Marathi language are held in the suburbs and these annual functions are looked forward very eagerly, especially by the non-English speaking classes.

The standard of entertainment in Marathi is very high and yesterdays variety entertainment produced a lot of fun. The programme consisted a long list of seventeen items and all the items in the Marathi language very very creditably rendered, but I feel I must state that the items in English came as a disappointment to the gathering, and I suggest that in a variety entertainment like this, just about a couple of English items ought to be included, thus giving the non-English speaking classes a chance to enjoy these variety entertainments which are very rarely held.

This variety entertainment attracted about a thousand people and the Young Costa Family Band of Lahore was in attendance.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The King And India

King Edward is the news of the day. He has been so for the last four or five days. Wherever you go, you hear people discussing the king and his marriage. There are certain people whom it is difficult to draw out but even they seem to be very keenly interested in the minute-to-minute developments. To-day the most important international news, which had been attracting the attention of the whole world, and to which Reuter used to devote a good deal of attention, has been pushed into the background as it is felt essential to cable as to whether there was light in His Majesty's room at a certain time or not. The people of Bombay the vast majority of them, who talk about it, seem to be of one view: The King should be allowed to marry the woman of his choice.

Pan Bhajia Shop

Should the Pan and Bhajia shops in the city be licensed? There is no doubt that not a few Pan and Bhajia shops and, in fact, a number of restaurants in the city are in a very horrid condition from the sanitary point of view. Apart from the sanitary condition, the oil and other ingredients some of them use in preparing Bhajias are also objectionable. Besides those who eat or chew pans invariably spit on the roads and from windows on the pedestrians. A number of city fathers, however, pitied the poor Bhajiawallas and Panwallas who eke out their meagre existence by the sale of these articles and refused to issue licences for them. They thought that it would hit their trade hard while others thought that it would tend to corruption. There is no doubt, however, that the Pan and Bhajia shops need to be better controlled by the Health Department. Those shops close to the gutters and drains or by-lanes which are full of stinking smell all throughout the day and night should be immediately removed. Besides the sale of food exposed to flies in the shops should be prohibited.

BENEFITS OF "AHIMSA"

Strive For Independence Without Deviation From Principle

TEZPUR (Assam) Dec. 7.

"We must not deviate from our principle of non-violence and "Ahimsa" so that we may not lose what we have gained during the last fifteen years of struggle", observed Mr. Bhulabhai Desai yesterday presiding over the fourth session of the Assam Political Conference held at Navin Nagar.

Welcoming the delegates Mr. Omeodas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said: "For the vast millions of our countrymen the problem of achieving national independence has become an urgent one, for only independence can give us power to solve our economic and political problems and end exploitation of the masses."

Earlier in the day, before the Conference began, Mr. Desai performed the flag hoisting ceremony and in doing so, said that Congress hoped to achieve its goal through Satyagraha and "Ahimsa."—United Press.

Khuddamul-Muslimeen Relief Committee's Activities

The Secretary writes:—

The Khuddamul-Muslimeen Relief Committee was formed on 1st December, 1936, with its office at 299 Memonwada Road (Phone 20660).

The following are the office-bearers President:—Mr. Abboobaker A. Begmohomedi J.P., Joint Hon. Secretaries:—Messrs. Allarakhia Abba. Husein A. Begmahomed, Haji Fatehmohamed Haji Yousuf and Mohamedali Allabux.

Joint Treasurers:—Khan Saheb Hyderali Haji Bachooali, Messrs. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani and Kassam Haji Essa.

The Committee started its work on 2nd December. The President and the Hon. Secretaries discussed the communal situation with the Commissioner of Police and in accordance with the latter's suggestion visited the various Muslim localities and advised the mill-workers to go to work as usual the next day. At 10 p.m. they met the Commissioner again at his bunglow and revisited the localities till about 3 a.m.

At 6 a.m. on Thursday the President and the Hon. Secretaries, took the leaders through various localities to the Maruti Temple to reassure them. They worked right upto twelve o'clock in the night. The Commissioner gave them every assistance in the work of restoring confidence among the people.

NO WAR ON KHOTI SYSTEM

Maharashtra P.C.C. Accepts Sardar Patel's Explanation

POONA, Dec. 6.

The annual meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee which was held here to-day, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A. presiding, passed resolutions to the effect that an Anti-Reform Day" should be observed on April 1

The meeting also passed the following resolution on the question of the abolition of the Khoti system: "The Congress election Manifesto governs the policy of Congress regarding working the Constitution and the abolition of the Khoti tennure in the Konkan has not been mentioned in the Manifesto. This meeting of the M.P.C.C. declares to be correct the explanation given by Sardar Patel, President of the Parliamentary Board, to the effect that the abolition of the Khoti shall not be included in the Congress policy in the forthcoming provincial Councils and accepts the explanation, notwithstanding any view which might have been held by this Committee.

MEMBERS ON A.I.C.C.

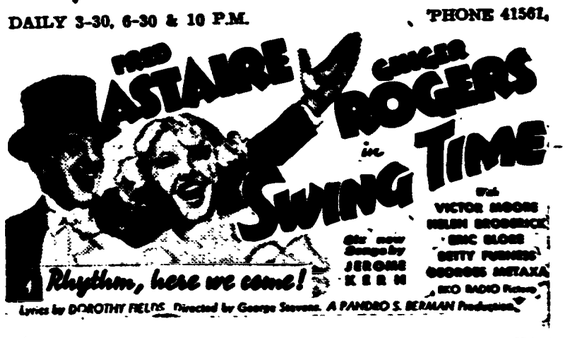
The meeting elected 19 members to the A.I.C.C. for which there were 46 candidates but 11 withdrew later. The following have been declared elected.

Messrs. Achut Sitaram Patwardhan, Gajanan Vishwanath Partwardhan, Dhansji Nana Chowdhary, Purshottam Kanji Ramnikrai Mehta, Rambhau Bhoge, V. V. Kirtane, Shankar Vinayak Thakkar, S. A. Dange, S. M. Joshi, D. K. Kunke Govindlal Shivlal, T. R. Deogirikar, N. V. Gadgil, P. H. Patwardhan, B. C. Lagu, Atmaram N. Patil, V. J. Kakate, S. K. Bhave.

The meeting re-elected unanimously Mr. Shankarrao Deo as president of the M.P.C.C.

It also elected Messrs. G. A. Deshpande and S. K. Bhave as secretaries and Doctor B. C. Lagu as Treasures. The meeting further appointed R. K. Khadilkar, B. C. Lagu, B. R. Joshi to deal with the election dispute.

The meeting elected the following members to form the Executive Committee: Messrs. Dadasaheb Gadre, Acharya Dhavan, M. A. Save, B. J. Kawdi, S. V. Rande, P. H. Patwardhan Purshottam Kanji, N. L. Ghinde, S. V. Thakkar Nath Ghanekar, R. B. Tallegaonkar.—A. P.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. PHONE 41561.


NOTICE: A SPECIAL DANCE will be held at TAJ MAHAL on FRIDAY next, when a beautiful cup will be given away to the best Amateur Couple Dancing "SWING TIME." Many other Consolation Prizes will be given to Runners-up and to ladies present. Don't forget to see "SWING TIME" first to enable you to win a prize.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1936

MISREPRESENTATION

The "Old Guard," as the London "Daily Herald" calls them, have again rallied during the week-end under the leadership of the "Times" and Mr. J. L. Garvin, the doyen of British Imperialists. But it is amusing to watch the contradictions in which they are freely and blatantly indulging. Contradictions constitute the foundation and the very spirit of what are called the British tradition and the British genius. And the custodians of those characteristics—shallow we say virtues?—have given themselves up to an orgy of it. It is denied that the King is being hurried and hustled, it is claimed, in fact, that he is to be given as much time as he wants to ponder over the problem which faces him. But it is simultaneously urged that "the King's inevitable delay in reaching a decision is undermining confidence, affecting employment, depreciating stocks and to a large extent paralysing Government in their international affairs." Granting a sense of responsibility in the King, would he not regard delay, in the circumstances, as almost a traitorous betrayal of his post and of his very country, and would it not force him to come to a decision, perhaps, a desperate and ill-considered decision? We do not say that the delay is not giving rise to those grave difficulties, but the point is that it is humbug to suggest that the King is being given time to make up his mind.

The Constitutional

Nor is he being given freedom of choice. He has been allowed two alternatives and no more. And they are: Abdicate the Throne or abandon the woman. This is very clear from the Press comments. Mr. Garvin represents the position *par excellence* by proclaiming that it involves a "memorable choice between Marriage and Throne." And he elucidated it still further in his article. The issue having been narrowed down, it is quite clear, that the preparation of documents and papers relates to the abdication of King Edward and the accession of the Duke of York, unless the King surrenders to the Cabinet. Here, again, the hypocrisy of the denial that any ultimatum has been given is obvious. This is not, however, to suggest that the King's Ministers are not entitled to give a formal advice, in fact, to dictate a course involving abdication. Mr. Churchill may be historically correct, but he is constitutionally incorrect. Under the Law and Convention of the Constitution, the Crown is merely decorative, it is not a functional institution. It exists merely to "warn, advise and encourage" the Ministers. Sovereignty, in any realistic sense of the word, resides elsewhere. The nation elects the House of Commons, which has supreme control during its life—and on behalf of the nation—over the administration and governance of the country through, for instance, the law relating to Finance and the Army Act. This House delegates its powers to its leaders, who form the Government, and it is, therefore, they, the members of the Government, who, represent Sovereignty as, if need be, against the Sovereign. In the name of Sovereignty and, of course, with the backing of the House and the Nation, they can constitutionally demand any course of action from the wearer of the Crown. In practice also, they can force their demand. The King cannot govern without Cabinet and Parliament and, as Mr. Churchill himself admits, he cannot appeal to the country over the heads of Ministers and Parliament—he can order fresh elections only on the advice of his Ministers. The Statute of Westminster conceding Sovereignty to Dominions "under the Crown" as it were, introduces some complications. Whatever the opinion of a particular Dominion in certain given circumstances, about a particular question it has, ultimately, only two alternatives: accepting the choice of the British Government or leaving the Commonwealth, which right it already possesses. The right of the Government is thus undoubted, and it is not undesirable either. It is, indeed, of the essence of democracy. But the issue in this particular crisis, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is different. Admitting the right of the Government, are they exercising it in the service or democracy, which is their very 'raison d'etre.'? Who is serving the spirit of the Constitution—which is democracy—the King, who wants to marry a commoner, or the Government, who insist that the prestige of the Democratic Crown demands a Queen who comes, not from the people, but from the ranks of classes that are by their very nature anti-democratic?

The Main Issue

Incidentally, the campaign of misrepresenting Indian public opinion continues, as we feared. We do not propose to take much notice of the contemptible suggestion of the Bombay correspondent of a British paper that the views expressed by us were "sensational journalism." If support of Democracy is "sensational journalism," we can only sympathise with the mentality of the critic. But the British correspondents in India have gone further. They suggest, reports our London correspondent, that, according to Indian opinion, "if King Edward marries Mrs. Simpson and continues to reign, Britain will lose India as Indians are against marriages of women, who obtain divorce." All this is ridiculous and untrue. India is a dependency of Great Britain, a part of her Empire—not Commonwealth—not because of the virtues of British kings and, therefore, if and when Britain loses India, it will not certainly be because of the vices or weaknesses of any king. It is utterly absurd to connect the question of secession with the present "crisis" in Great Britain. And it is not relevant for the very simple reason that the relation between India and Britain is not based on consent. We repeat that India is not interested in the "crisis" itself, which has nothing to do with her. What India is certainly interested in is Democracy, whose fortunes she naturally watches in Britain as in any other part of the world. And India is also interested to note the significance of the fact that no British publicist or politician from Stafford Cripps to J. L. Garvin has emphasised the main issue—unless as is not unlikely, Reuter has served India ill.

The League Fashion

Yet another paradox of modern times is provided by the report from Geneva that "for the first nine months of this year over seventy per cent of the contributions due by members to the League of Nations for the current year have been received." The 'rapporteur' of the small committee which superintends the finances of the League has, in fact, no cause to complain of arrears, irregular contributions or bad debts. Even the countries like Italy, Germany and Japan, while blatantly violating the League Covenant, never defaulted with their subscriptions. Why? It is an intriguing question of international morality. If Dictators and jingoes can defy the League on the most vital matters, wage an unprovoked and illegal war and indulge in human slaughter on a large scale with impunity, what is it that makes them honour their financial obligations so scrupulously? Is it some perverted sense of honour which, though oblivious to the moral degradation involved in violation of sacred covenants and treaties, cries at a mere bill of arrears? The worst exploiters and misers among plutocrats are known to have never missed tipping the waiter and big gangsters never cheat a taxi-driver. All those who sin on a grand scale, it appears, are very punctilious about small virtues. Or is the membership of the League, despite all its defects, regarded as a social necessity of international life, the insignia of "civilized" existence like the membership of a West End Club? Whatever the reason it is a fact that among a large majority of countries membership of the League has come to be taken for granted. To be in it is 'de rigeur' and many countries would be as hesitant to leave it as a smart woman to put on the last season's frocks. On more occasions than one the League has, no doubt, disgraced and stultified itself and it has been rightly condemned universally for its many sins of omission and commission. Its achievements are not many but it has certainly created in the greater part of the world a "League mentality". Even while many curse it they look up to it for what it still might do. In the affairs of men it has, thus, acquired an influence, a power which cannot be ignored. And the measure of that power is also the measure of its ignominious failure to make good use of its opportunities.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

(Through A Student's Eyes)

By Hoshang Darashaw Doongaji).

No other problem touches the lives of the students so deeply as the problem of the Educated Unemployed. For naturally the greatest question to them is, "What shall they do, what post will they get after they leave the portals of the University?" Moreover, the whole country is at present alive with the grim consciousness of doing something for the educated youth. For it is feared that this unoccupied class will swell the rank of the communists, and will be a perennial source of mischief, trouble and menace to the peace of the country.

But there is a greater need than the fear of communism for the solution of this all important problem. How much more benefit the country can reap if she can fully utilise the intelligent and intellectual labour of her educated class! It would put an immediate end to the paradoxical complaint of the Indian capitalists about the scarcity of efficient labour in the country.

Nor is this all. Unemployment threatens to lower both the morale and the efficiency of the Indian students. With the impending fear of unemployment hovering over their heads the Indian students are not induced to put forth their best. In other words their efficiency suffers and this in its turn makes them more unemployable. In a nutshell, unemployment begets unemployment.

Extent Of Unemployment

Yet it is amazing to find that, though the problem has existed for the last fifteen years, we have no reliable figures about the exact extent of unemployment among the educated section of the community. Sir M. Visveswaraya in his excellen treatise, 'Planned Economy for India' estimates the figure to be over a million and a half. The U. P. Unemployment Committee, or the Sapru Committee, as it is more popularly known, also expresses its inability to give a correct figure. Yet it found ample evidence of the widespread unemployment and "discontentment" among the educated. The educated not only find it difficult to get employment, but even those who are fortunately employed are in posts, which in no way correspond to the training they receive, or for which the education they acquire is not necessary. Thus matriculates and undergraduates, and graduates, M.A.'s and L.L.B.'s, rush for the ordinary posts of constables and of Sub-inspectors, respectively. Only a few months back the Central Government received over 3,500 applications (including some from Ph. D.'s) for a post not fetching a salary of more than Rs. 100 per month. The problem is, therefore, substantial, real, and one which presses for immediate solution, despite the want of a reliable figure to indicate its exact extent.

Trade Depression

This can be traced to a number of causes. The recent trade depression, whose effects are not yet exhausted, has contributed to the problem in many ways. First, the marked decline in the prosperity of business, and consequent diminution in the number of business concerns directly threw out of employment some educated. Again certain measures such as retrenchment in staff, reduction of salaries, which the Government adopted in the wake of the depression, added to the number of the unemployed. Finally, businessmen who were obliged to close their business intensified the demand for employment.

Defective Education

A more important cause is to be found in the present system of education, for after all "depressions" are only temporary. In many cases the educated are unemployable. The present system of education, as all the Unemployment Committees so far appointed have pointed out, embodies a painful divorce between 'the educated product and the use that can be made of such product'. Says Sir M. Visveswaraya, "In India the Universities have failed to recognise that, one of the main objects of education is to train the recipient for a battle of life". The prevalent system of examination aggravates the defects of the system of education. The Indian student acquires no deep knowledge of his subjects, and is

(Continued On Page 8—Col. 2)

German-Japanese Pact

Must Europe Yield To Threats?

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

We discussed on this page last week the agreement between Germany and Japan that has now been given to the world. It is one of the oddest documents ever published: an alliance of two great Powers, two masters of air fleets and armies, against—an idea.

Their guns are pointed against Communism, or, as some phrases suggest, against the Communist International.

Now the Comintern may be in its own way a great power, but it has no guns or tanks. It bombards us with pamphlets and theses and periodicals; it teaches and preaches, and persuades men to act together.

One does not gather that Berlin and Tokyo propose to fight it with its own weapons, to create a world-wide organisation of parties, or even to publish arguments and facts. What, then, do they intend?

First of all, it seems, to spy, and then to co-ordinate the work of their police forces.

This has always been the habitual technique of Governments in fighting ideas. The Japanese police always has imprisoned Communists at sight: thereafter it tortures them.

The Nazi police always has locked up Communists in its camps; thereafter it beats them up.

How will the two co-operate? Each might learn from the other something valuable about thumb screws and rubber truncheons. In this way civilisation (as the document puts it) may be protected from "deterioration."

Secret Pacts

Is this really all? If so, it is nothing new. The Scotland Yards of capitalist civilisation always have collaborated.

The idea is, first of all, to create a modern Holy Alliance. The original model was a league of Christian kings and emperors to uphold the principles of authority and divine right against dangerous thoughts of all kinds, including Liberalism and Nationalism.

This new Holy Alliance is more limited: it defends Property against Socialist attack.

I think we may assume that it conceals something much more definite. "Communism" means, in plain words, the Soviet Union. This is an alliance which aims at isolating her and hemming her in.

This vague document is merely a preface to other agreements which have not been published. It is, in fact, the Japanese army and air force, rather than the police, that the Germans propose to assist, not with tips for dealing with Communists, but with armaments, chemical secrets and machinery for munition work.

The news of such a deal has come recently from several quarters, and it is highly probable. There may also be an undertaking for consultation, not over police measures, but over diplomatic acts.

Indeed, the document reads like a rather clumsy message in code. For "Communism" substitute "Russia"; for "police" read "armies and fleets."

It is at once more and less than an alliance against Russia. It creates a loosely-knit coalition of Fascist Powers under German leadership. It is probable that Italy and her satellites, Austria and Hungary, will adhere to it.

It differs from the old-fashioned type of alliance chiefly in this—that it is not directed solely against Russia. It may operate against any people or Government that the dictators suspect of "Communism"—Spain to-day and possibly France to-morrow.

It might turn against our own country, if we had a Labour Government. It is, in short, a grouping based, to use Mr. Eden's awkward word, on "ideology."

Aid For Rebels

Last week we watched this Fascist group in action against Spain. It recognised Franco as the head of the only lawful Government for the whole of Spain.

In this Rome and Berlin acted simultaneously, and used identical language. This was done, certainly to encourage Franco at a moment when his fortunes seem low, and possibly to excuse further aid for him with even less disguise than hitherto.

Arms he had in plenty, but he lacks men and ships. Will the Dictators send him men?

Ships they may have given already, if Madrid is right in suspecting the source from which Franco got his two new submarines.

If there were such a thing as international law in the modern world over which the League of Nations presides, such aid as this would be heavily punished, as it was during the American Civil War, when a British firm built the cruiser Alabama for the rebels.

For this the British Government had to pay a fine of more than £3,000,000.

But the chief danger of this act of recognition is that German and Italian prestige is now involved in Franco's complete success.

The Duce's official Press, through Signor Gayda, has said in the plainest terms that Italy cannot tolerate the creation of a Communist state in the Mediterranean area.

One might object that the Spanish Republic is not a Communist State. It is, as Caballero has just reminded the world, a Parliamentary democracy under a Liberal President.

But Dictators are above facts, as a certain notorious Emperor boasted that he was "above grammar." This Republic is likely to move towards Socialism, and it is bound by ties of gratitude to Russia. That is enough for Rome.

The proclamation of this new Doctrine from Italy marks a new and startling phase in European life.

As President Monroe in his Doctrine banished the influence of European monarchies from the American Continent, so Mussolini attempts to banish Socialism from the Mediterranean—"our sea" as Italians call it.

Is this veto the first practical manifestation of the new Fascist Group? One cannot dismiss such articles as mere journalistic exuberance. Behind them are the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BLUM GOVT. IN DANGER.

While the world is busy watching developments in Spain and the crisis in Britain there is another and graver danger that has raised its head and may well threaten, in due course, the peace of the world. The position of the French Government is reported to be very difficult owing to the decision of the Communists to abstain from supporting M. Blum. M. Blum has been persuaded not to resign yet. But if and when he does so, France will be plunged in chaos. The problem of peace is hanging in the balance precariously enough. The change in France will upset it entirely. And yet the Communists are not to blame. The policy of the Socialist Government of France has disappointed them both internally and internationally. But the extra-ordinary fact is that M. Blum is not to blame either. He accepted the friendship of Britain and gave the latter his unreserved collaboration. The British have failed him and it is this that has encouraged opponents of Blum in France to try to defeat his internal social and industrial policy.

NO COERCION.

Viscount Elibank, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, who passed through Bombay on his way to England on Saturday, remarked in a Press interview that the Ottawa Facts had much helped both, the Empire and India, and, therefore, they should form the basis for further expansion of Empire trade. Whether the Facts helped the Empire minus India, we shall not discuss here. Presumably, they helped British trade to a large extent. But Indians, who know best what is to their advantage and what is not, have denounced the Pact with India. They may agree to a fresh Pact really advantageous to them; but they will not allow themselves to be taken in or coerced in the matter.

CRUEL AND UNFAIR.

Addressing the Nagpur University Convocation on Saturday, the Governor of the Central Provinces repeated parrot-like the unwarranted statement that "one of the factors which have led to the present lack of employment is the admission into our universities of students who are unfit to benefit by higher studies." There is some sense in saying that such admission lowers university standards or leads to misdirection of energy, but there is no sense in the complaint that it leads to unemployment. The cause of unemployment among the uneducated is the failure of industries to keep pace with the growth of education. The right remedy is to develop industries and not to arrest the advance of education itself. It is cruel and unfair for Government to blame any section of the educated class for their own failure to develop industries.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY.

It is a pity that Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Kasturbhai have not come to an agreement with regard to the wage cut dispute in the Ahmedabad mills. Our Ahmedabad correspondent points out that the local cloth market has been active for some time past and that the local mills have not only been able to clear off their stocks but have forward sales also at good prices. These facts should make it easy for the millowners to arrive at a happy and lasting settlement.

UNITY FIRST.

The workers of Bombay will do well to lay to heart the sound advice given them by one of their most devoted leaders to unite among themselves and to unite with the Congress and all other bodies engaged in the struggle for the political and economic independence of India. Such unity will strengthen them and also the Congress. If the workers of Bombay follow the right lead given by Mr. Roy, they will set a good example to workers and peasants all over the country.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE.

The twelfth Anniversary Number of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" is an excellent production and more than maintains the standard set up in the past special issues. Both, in matter and manner of presentation, the "Gazette" compares very well with any other regular journal, and in this anniversary Number it has excelled many. Full of instructive articles bearing on the various problems of municipal administration, it is a mine of information for all those who are interested in civic welfare. Mention may be made of the "Civic Consciousness in the Newest of the New Worlds," by St. Nihal Singh, and of "Municipalities of the East and the West," by Sir Hari Singh Gour, both of which portray the great progress made in the West in the domain of local self-government. There are also a few lighter articles. These and the illustrations make the Number as interesting as it is instructive.

Too Forgiving

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As most of the Indian cricketers remember, when Mr. Frank Tarrant returned to Australia last season with the Maharaja of Patiala's Australian team he made some remarks in an article to an Australian paper about the Indian umpires and players, which were, to say the least, most unjustifiable. Attention to those remarks was drawn by a writer in the "Pioneer," as also by "A Critic" in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (in July). "A Critic" added that after all the hospitality and good treatment which Mr. Tarrant has received in India his remarks would cause no little surprise to the Indians, and that the Indian cricketers would give vent to their resentment at such uncalled-for remarks when Mr. Tarrant visited India next. But the cordiality with which Mr. Tarrant has been received in Bombay (where he was engaged as a coach by the Parsi Gymkhana) shows that the Indians are not very sensitive of their self-respect, particularly if they are offended by the white men. No wonder, they are so often insulted with impunity.

Yours, etc.,

"A SPORTSMAN."

Bombay, December 3.

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"The Exhibition is a great lesson in fact. It is also a mental stimulant. We can not only see what is being done, but I hope there with imagination will also see what is not being done but might be done."

—The Governor of U. P. opening the Lucknow Exhibition.

* * * *

Admission into Universities of unfit students is, according to the C. P. Governor, one of the factors in lack of employment.

But cannot the Universities and unfit students plead inspiration from Governors' Ministries?

* * * *

"While the people of Bombay were cleaner, compared with some of the Western countries, they were lacking in the sense of neighbourliness."

—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Which, of course, the Democratic Swarajist Party is out to introduce everywhere—including Bombay.

* * * *

Taken as a whole, says the Mayor, the civic life of Bombay has much to teach those who cared to learn about affairs civic.

And so say all of us. But, one might irrelevantly observe: Need the "Urbs Prima in Indis" include the lesson of the riots, too, in the course of civic instruction?

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE ROWLERS.
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) Among the twenty-seven organisations which welcomes M. N. Roy on his arrival in Bombay were the Mill-owners' Association and the Official Communist Party.

(2) In case the Hindus do not enter the Quadrangular, Lisharajkumar of Vizianagram will enter a team of socially successful Indian princes—headed by himself, of course.

* * * *

Reuter authoritatively understands that Mrs. Simpson gave no interviews either in England or in France.

Then how does Reuter know?

* * * *

The clergy of the Church of England did not express "constitutional crisis" in their sermons last Sunday "in deference to the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal."

Christian duties must naturally be subordinated to so-called Imperial considerations.

* * * *

Prayers for the King were offered, we note, in all Churches in England.

Offered, of course, for the protection of class distinctions and the "Empire", to the God in whose name Christ preached equality between man and man and nation and nation.

* * * *

Reuter learns that there is no question of the Cabinet having presented any sort of ultimatum or formal advice to the King.

No. Merely an informal threat.

* * * *

The "Sunday Times" dictatorially asks the King not to escape the duties and realities of the British Monarchy.

The "duties and realities" being that the King should not marry in the class from which is derived "Public Opinion" but in decaying Aristocracy or in one of the fugitive "Royal families" of Europe.

* * * *

This is true British Democracy, the rest, as the "Sunday Times" Bombay correspondent would say, is "sensational journalism" which is the Anglo-Indian term for debunking the hypocrisy of Britain's governing class.

* * * *

HINDUS' TAIL WAGS.

—Headline.

Is it Dr. Moonje or Bhai Parmanand who has been talking again?

* * * *

"No," said the millionaire, gently, "I haven't the slightest objection to your asking my daughter to marry you."

"Thank you," exclaimed the young man with a title but no cash.

"You go and ask her," the millionaire proceeded, thoughtfully, "I won't interfere. I've given her a good education and taught her to read the newspapers, and if she doesn't know enough to say 'No'—why, she doesn't deserve any better luck."

Congress Is Itself United Front Against Imperialism

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES BEFORE COUNTRY

Roy Discredits Idea Of Any Distinct Party Parallel To People's Tribune

"The New Constitution that is being imposed upon us is a moonshine. And when we mean to combat it we raise issues of a very serious nature. We raise a very fundamental issue of disputing the right of the British Parliament of imposing an unwanted Constitution on us.

"Therefore it is a question of self-determination. Hence questions like entry into the legislatures or acceptance or non-acceptance of offices are minor and irrelevant issues," said Mr. Manbendranath Roy, in the course of an interview to press representatives on Monday morning.

JAWAHAR-ROY COLLABORATION

Mr. Roy said that he had talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and he felt that they were mostly agreed in ideas. Mr. Roy had hopes of working in close co-operation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The main issue was, according to Mr. Roy, the capture of power, which had been reduced to transfer of power. That was a misconception. The question before the country and the Congress was to capture power. When that point was clearly defined in the policy and programme, then only could the movement be really called an anti-Imperialist movement.

OFFICE CONTROVERSY.

Further questioned on the definite issue of Congressmen accepting offices, Mr. Roy said that he did not agree with those who imputed motives to those who advocated office acceptance. Even Mr. Satyamurthi was not out for a few hundred rupees. If there was mistake, it was in the wrong way of thinking.

Mr. Roy was for the complete rejection of the Constitution. Acceptance or non-acceptance of office were not questions of policy. If one could visualise a mobilisation of anti-Imperialist forces in the near future offices might be used for achieving our purpose of combatting the Constitution and for capturing power. He had always held that the real issue should not be side-tracked by laying extra emphasis on the office acceptance issue. The nature of the parliamentary programme ought to be to utilise the election propaganda for the purposes of mobilising the mass energy for extra parliamentary action.

CONGRESS AS UNITED FRONT.

Questioned regarding the advice that he had given to the workers and peasants asking them to join the Congress, Mr. Roy said that the Indian National Congress itself was the Anti-Imperialist United Front and he would not encourage any organisation of a distinct party which would be parallel to Congress and would, in effect, be against the Congress struggle against Imperialism. The real purpose ought to be to broaden the basis of this United Front of the Congress and to see that those who were out of the Congress, for some reason or the other, were brought in and the Congress made more effective in its anti-Imperialist struggle. Those who had stayed out of the Congress due to certain influences, —especially the radical elements, —should be brought by seeing that those influences which have been at work were properly combatted. The Congress movement was a broad-based movement built up from the bottom, but organisationally it was dominated at the top and that, according to Mr. Roy, was the cause of its apparent weakness.

COLLECTIVE AFFILIATION.

To a further question, Mr. Roy said that there were difficulties in the way of collective affiliation of Working Class organisations with the Congress. Only a small fraction of the Working Class had been organised and thus by affiliation only a small fraction would enter the Congress and a great mass would remain out. There were two courses open for the solution of this problem. One was that the Working Class are organised independently and then they collectively affiliate with the Congress. That would mean putting it off for some years as such an organisation would take time. The second course was to affiliate those that were already organised and where not organised carry on the organisational work individually.

NOTHING SPECTACULAR.

Questioned regarding his part during the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Roy said that he did not intend doing anything spectacular in the coming session. He might prepare a draft programme for circulation and discussion among the delegates and Congressmen, all over the country. He would very much like his draft to be discussed, amended and suggestions made on that by the rank and file Congressmen, so that it might not be rejected as coming from a small section. Then it was possible that this programme might come for open discussion before the Congress Session after Faizpur.

NOYCE POINTS TO VILLAGES

Lasting Solution For Unemployment In India

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

"In the end it is in the villages rather than in the colleges or industrial areas that we must find a lasting solution of unemployment" observed Sir Frank Noyce in the course of his speech opening the Industries Conference at Lucknow.

Sir Frank surveyed the industrial expansion of India during the last few years and touched on the question of middle-class unemployment particularly in its relation to industry.

YEAR'S PROGRESS.

After referring to the grants made by Government for development of the hand-loom and cottage woollen industries, Sir Frank Noyce said that the position regarding cotton piece-goods and sugar had now been completely reversed. Last year imports of cotton piece-goods had fallen by a little less than a thousand million yards, while production of factory sugar was 926,000 tons—some four and half times the quantity imported. The out-turn of pig iron increased by about 75 per cent, while cement, matches and paper had also registered a satisfactory percentage of increases.

Sir Frank Noyce discussed the potentialities of the usefulness of organisations connected with the Industries Conference and enumerated the contributions made by them to the advancement of the industries of the country.

As regards middle-class unemployment, Sir Frank Noyce said there was no cut and dried solution of this great problem. Though he would be the last to discourage the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, he thought that those responsible should endeavour to bring the educational results of the country to correspond with its needs. Sir Frank Noyce believed they could do little by concentrating their attention too much on the educated middle-class. Similarly it was impossible to justify the production of specialists for whom there was no particular demand.—A.P.

CONSTRUCTION FORGES AHEAD

Tilak Nagar Getting Ready For Congress Session

TILAK NAGAR: Dec. 7.

In all, nine gates will be constructed in Tilak Nagar. The main gate of Tilak Nagar will be named Shivaji Maharaj Gate. Other gates will be named the Rani of Jhansi Gate, Sholapur Shahid Gate, Ansari Gate, Ranade Gate, Gokhale Gate, Sarwajanik Kaka Gate, Subhas Gate and Senapati Bapat Gate.

The construction of the volunteers' camp has commenced. Family blocks accommodating 30 families are so far ready, and 8 dining halls each accommodating 100 people, have been constructed uptil now.—United Press.

NOMINATIONS FOR BIHAR ASSEMBLY

PATNA: Dec. 7.

Filing of nominations for the Bihar Legislative Assembly commenced to-day. Candidates who filed nominations for various constituencies include:—Patna City, Muhammadan Urban: Mr. S. A. Aziz, Minister of Education, leader of Muslim Independent Party; Patna City Muhammadan Women's Constituency: Lady Imam, widow of Sir Ali Imam; Patna Division, Muhammadan Urban: Mr. Hafiz Zafarhasan (Non-party); Mr. Nizammudin Khan, Muslim Independent Party, and Mr. Khaija Jalauddin, United Party, Dinapore Non-Muhammadan Rural; Messrs Rajandhrisingha, President, Bihar Legislative Council and Shyamnandansiha (Congress).—A. P.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1.)

to marry Mrs. Simpson whenever she should be free. The subject, therefore, has been sometime in the King's mind. As soon as his Majesty has arrived at a conclusion as to the course he desires to take, he will doubtless communicate to his Governments in this country and Dominions.

It will then be for those Governments to decide what advice, if any, they would feel it their duty to tender him in the light of his conclusion.

I cannot conclude this statement without expressing what the whole House feels—our deep and respectful sympathy with His Majesty at this time (loud cheers).

Major Attlee thought that everyone would agree with Mr. Baldwin's sentiments. He asked if one can assume from this statement that His Majesty has not come to a conclusion on the advice submitted to him on the subject of morganatic marriage.

Major Attlee requested Mr. Baldwin to bear in mind that the House and the country are deeply anxious to receive the fullest information without which it is quite impossible to have any proper discussion on the matter.

Mr. Baldwin fully agreed with Major Attlee's remarks and expressed gratitude for the same. Mr. Baldwin promised at a suitable moment to give the whole available information to the House. Whilst he was always willing to answer questions, he hoped the House would agree that at the moment, in a situation so grave and anxious and while the King was considering these matters and has not made up his mind, he would have great difficulty in offering information, especially in answering supplementary questions as the answers would have to be improved.

WEDGWOOD'S MOTION.

When Col. Wedgwood rose to ask the Prime Minister, if he would give early an opportunity to discuss his notice of motion, Mr. Baldwin replied laconically, "No."

Col. Wedgwood endeavoured to pursue the matter, but the Speaker called him to order, stating, he had asked a question and had received a very definite answer.

LORD CREWE'S SYMPATHY FOR KING.

In the House of Lords following Lord Halifax's statement, Lord Snell said without essential facts before them any discussion would necessarily be unreal and might be injurious. On the other hand the matter should not be allowed to drift indefinitely. He, therefore, hoped that as soon as circumstances permitted, Government would give Parliament any information at their disposal.

Lord Crewe expressed gratification to know the statements of irresponsible quarters that Government had applied undue pressure on the King to declare its decision were altogether unfounded. (Cheers). He felt on the contrary they were all indebted to the Premier and the Government for the attitude adopted in the difficult situation. (Cheers). He expressed profound sympathy to the King and the Royal family, particularly Queen Mary, who had won so completely the respect and devotion of all His Majesty's subjects. (Cheers).

King Chats With Workless Wales

Throwing Ceremony Aside He Travelled From Village To Village To Know First-Hand The Troubles Of His Subjects

In view of the crisis arising out of the King-Simpson controversy special interest attaches to the following account of the King's recent visit to the districts in Wales in the grip of a most acute depression and unemployment. The remarkable popularity of the King and his genuine sympathy for the unemployed were brought out, if anything, with greater relief than on previous occasion:—

The King's two-day tour of the stricken areas of South Wales will stand out as a landmark in first year of his reign and bring new hope to those valleys of desolation.

Determined, as usual, to find out the truth for himself, the King threw ceremony aside, and in the course of his 100-mile tour he talked with his subjects in their own homes, heard their troubles at first-hand, and saw what is being done to banish the spectre of unemployment.

While His Majesty was on his way to Wales an all-night debate was taking place in the House of Commons on the depressed areas.

The King's tour began at Llantwit Major, where he arrived from London.

While they were at breakfast on the train scores of villagers waited at the station approach, and they gave the King a great send-off when his tour began.

The King was wearing a grey suit with a grey overcoat, and carried a bowler hat. He was smoking a pipe.

Glad to See You.

He soon recognised the Chief Constable of Glamorgan, Capt. Lindsay, and said to him:

"Hello, I am glad to see you again. The last time I was here was when I came to a football match in the Rhondda. That was two or three years ago. Do you remember?"

Capt. Lindsay replied, "Yes, Sir."

Along the two miles of road from Llantwit Major to Boverton were hundreds of people who had arrived in cars and coaches and on bicycles, and the King's car could move only at a slow pace.

One of the King's first visits was to a cottage where a family named Newman live. He asked what was the rent of the cottage, and when told it a week he seemed surprised at the cheapness.

Mrs. Newman asked the King if he would like to go upstairs, and he did so. Afterwards friends asked Mrs. Newman if she had offered the King a drop of their wine, and she replied:

"I forgot all about it. I was too full for words. It has been a most thrilling time for me.

A man employed on a farm told the King that his wages were 30s. 6d. a week, and said, "We often sit in the dark because we cannot afford to pay for electric light."

When the King reached Dinas about 1,500 ex-Servicemen from the Rhondda Valley paraded on a football ground.

GREETING FOR AGED WIDOW

As the King walked down the long ranks, he paused to talk to some, whom he asked, in each case, whether they were in work or not.

An archway of miners' lamps, polished to the brightness of silver, hung over the entrance to the miners' convalescent home at Talegarn as the King Passed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Southcombe, a 92-year-old widow, the oldest woman in Dians, was presented to the King as she sat on a bench in front of the little pavilion.

Walking up the pavilion steps, he raised his hat, saying, "Good morning, how are you?"

"I am very well, thank you," replied Mrs. Southcombe, "and I hope, sir, that you are too."

The King bent down to shake Mrs. Southcombe by the hand, and as he did so, she said, "God bless you, your Majesty."

So great was the crowd outside the Palais de Danse, at Pontypridd, where the King witnessed a physical training display, that the police cordon was broken and the crowd pressed on to the King's car and surrounded it.

Police forced them back to enable him to pass. Pressure by the excited crowd caused a street barrier to overturn, and the barrier itself became an improvised grandstand.

DETOUR MADE

After visiting the child welfare centre, employment exchange, and women's home training centre at Merthyr, the King drove to Dowlais to see local unemployed working to clear a site of an old steel factory where it is proposed to erect an occupational centre.

This detour was made at his express wish.

The first day concluded at Cardiff-road Station, Mountain Ash, where the King spent the night in his train.

Off early again in the morning, the King first visited the Llanfrecha Domestic Training Centre for Boys, and then drove to Pontypool to inspect a parade of ex-Servicemen.

In the afternoon he visited the Rhin Pard recreation ground, and the Glebe sports ground at Abertillery, via Brynmawr, Nantyglo, and Blaina. Then he drove to Rhymney, through Six Bells, Llanhilleth, Crumlin, Newbridge, Pentwynmawr, Cwmsdog, New Tredegar, Troedrhiwfuwch, and Pontlottyn, where he finally rejoined his train for London.

REDUCTION IN SUEZ DUES

Canal Company Fixes New Rates From April 1

PARIS, Dec. 7.

The administrative Council of the Suez Canal Company has decided from April 1 that cargo dues be reduced to six shillings per ton, net dues on ships in ballast to three shillings and tariff for passengers in transit six shillings per head.—Reuter.

EGYPT-S. AFRICA AIR SERVICE

Imperial Airways' Agreement Extended

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Secretary for Air states that the agreement with Imperial Airways for the operation of the air service between Egypt and South Africa is being extended from January 23 to March 31 next year.

The flying boat service between England and South Africa starts on April 1 as the first stage of the Empire Air Transport scheme.—Reuter.

Regiment Returns From Palestine

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

The 1st battalion of Royal Scots Fusiliers, one of the battalions which had been to Palestine during the recent Jew-Arab clash, returned to Karachi yesterday in the troop ship "Neuralia."—United Press.

LONDON 'VARSITY HONOURS FOR INDIANS

LAHORE: Dec. 7.

Official information has been received that the Senate of the London University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Dr. Hara Prasad Chaudhuri and Director Kashyap of the Research Laboratory of the Punjab University.—United Press.

KING ASKED TO SACRIFICE

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The "Morning Post" says:—The King is known as a dedicated spirit of the Empire over which he reigns.

What would be thought of him if he proclaimed that he would not in such a trust sacrifice something less than what hundreds and thousands of humble men cheerfully sacrificed during the Great War.

Loss Will Be Lamented

The "Daily Mail" says if by the King's own act of will the King's subjects lose the benefit of his vast knowledge of the Empire and his extraordinary popularity, the nation will deeply lament that loss.

Delay Is Dangerous

The "Daily Herald's" political correspondent characterises any reports that Government is precipitating the King into a rash and hasty decision as fantastic but editorially says that the dangerous deadlock must be ended soon.

Demonstration by a minority of hostility to the Cabinet is a regrettable disservice to the King and country. Small groups behind the hostility oppose the Cabinet not because it is Conservative but because it is elected and because it is Parliamentary.

Decision After Some Days.

The "Daily Telegraph" emphasises that no pressure was brought upon the King by the Ministers.

It considers that the King is not likely to reach any decision for some days.

It expects that to-day's statement in the Commons will be devoted largely to dissipating the false impressions created by rumour or misunderstanding.

It adds that the question of a compromise arrangement is no longer under consideration.

Don't Hurry Matters.

The "News Chronicle" says that public sympathy for the King is strong.

Nothing should be done hurriedly or without due consideration.

Irrevocable Step.

The "Daily Express" calling for time in order that people can understand and discuss, says:—"This grave issue between the King and his Ministers cannot abruptly be resolved by the King taking the irrevocable step of marriage immediately."

KING REMAINS AT BELVEDERE

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The King remains at Fort Belvedere.

There was no sign of activity during the night. Lights which since the crisis were seen until four or five o'clock were dimmed shortly after two this morning.

EMPIRE CONSTITUTION PUT TO SEVEREST TEST

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The "Times" in the course of a leader on "King and Empire" says the newly formulated constitution of the Empire has passed a test more tragic in its severity than ever can have been contemplated by the authors of statute of Westminster.

Statesmen throughout the Empire on whom the most painful duties have been imposed have conducted them scrupulously according to the spirit as well as the law of the constitution. The facts which are few and simple are still widely misconceived.

There is no attempt to force the King into any line of action. There has been complete community of sentiment between all the ministries involved.

It has lately been suggested that this unanimity has been secured by unfair means—that the terms in which the King's inquiry was put to Dominion Governments were such as to prejudice the answer.

It is perhaps sufficient to reply that the Dominions' own High Commissioners in London were supervising the communications between the King and his Governments overseas, but if doubt is seriously felt, no harm could now be done by making public the text of the correspondence.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF NO IMPORTANCE

The "Times" reiterates that problem raised by the King can only be solved by the King himself and it would be a most dangerous form of mischief-making to suggest that anyone else was responsible for raising it.

Its parliamentary correspondent says that not persons but events are demanding that the fateful choice shall not be delayed indefinitely.

There are no grounds for declaring that this tragic predicament is in any sense a conflict forced by the Cabinet on the Crown.

He adds that no importance is attached to the groups of demonstrators seen in London during the last day or two.

They can represent no real movement of opinion and are as superficial in that respect as their slogans.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIES UNDER REFORMS

Discussions At Lucknow Conference

LUCKNOW: Dec. 7.

The 8th All-India Industries Conference held to-day at Lucknow discussed the position that would arise under the new Constitution in respect of boilers and electricity. In view of the fact that the Government of India would no longer possess powers to frame rules and regulations under the Boilers and Electricity Acts, the general conclusion arrived at was that the powers might suitably be exercised by Inter-Provincial Boards.

The Conference also discussed handloom grants and reports of progress made by the various provincial representatives.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS

The Conference further recommended a small increase in grants to Bihar in view of the difficulty created by the separation of Orissa, and also to the Central Provinces, Assam, Orissa, Sind and the Frontier Province.

The question of giving grant for the purpose of teaching women, formerly working in coal mine, handloom weaving was also considered but the general conclusion was that the expenditure in this direction would hardly be consonant with the main object for which handloom grants were given.

The Conference is meeting to-morrow again.—United Press.

Standardisation Of Weights And Measures

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

The conference then considered the question of standardisation of weights and measures and accounts were given of legislation recently successfully introduced in Bombay and the position throughout India was reviewed. It is understood the conference agreed that standardisation of weights was particularly desirable.—A.P.

The British steamer Thurston arrived in the past week bound for Cartagena with a hundred lorries made in Russia still delayed here.

The authorities decided that the cargo was not war material, but crew are reported to have refused to proceed to Spain, feeling that owing to the publicity the ship received there would be the risk of falling in insurgents' hands.

Cornwall Duchy Officials Get Busy

LONDON: Dec. 7.

Small knots of people gathered at Downing Street and other significant points from early morning watching the comings and goings in the icy wind, but bright sunshine. The Royal car left Fort Belvedere conveying Mr. Monckton, legal adviser to the Duchy of Cornwall to 10, Downing Street.

Before his arrival Mr. Malcolm MacDonald visited the Premier with a bundle of documents and stayed ten minutes.

Mr. Monckton's visit to Downing Street lasted two and a half hours. Another visitor to Downing Street was Sir Edward Peacock, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall. —Reuter's Special.

DELAY UNDERMINES CONFIDENCE

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Reuter learns that the reason for the intensive deliberation of Ministers during the week-end is the recognition of the fact that the King's inevitable delay in reaching a decision is undermining confidence, affecting employment, depreciating stocks and to a large extent paralysing Government in international affairs.

Provisional preparations have been made to enable any constitutional questions resulting from the King's decision to be dealt with the least possible delay.—Reuter.

THOUGHTS COMPETITION

WILL CLOSE

To-morrow

(8th December, 1936)

INVITATION TO NEXT CONGRESS

Karnatak Provincial Delegates Unanimous Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

RANEBENNUR: Dec. 7.

The Karnatak Parliamentary Board took important decisions on Sunday morning. All except Dewan Bahadur Lathe and Mr. Kaujalji attended. The Board's Secretary, Mr. Hukkerikar, is proceeding to Bombay to-day by mail to see Mr. Vallabhbhai and give finality to the selection of candidates.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at Ranebennur when the Provincial Congress Committee met with record attendance of 101 members, out of 124. Chief interest was centred in the A.I.C.C. election but an agreed list was presented after negotiations with all the groups. Mr. Hosmani continues to be the President and Mr. Hukkerikar and Diwakar were elected Secretaries.

INVITATION TO CONGRESS.

It was resolved to invite the next Congress to Karnatak: to support Vijayanagara Commemoration, to congratulate Karnatak Unification Conference, to request the Parliamentary Board to permit Mr. Hosmani to contest for Provincial Assembly Seat from Dharwar Northern Division, to congratulate Travancore Maharaj, and request every delegate to learn Hindi. Important amendments were suggested to the All-India Congress Constitution, that the Working Committee should consist of the President and one representative from each province chosen from a panel of three sent by the Provincial Congress Committee out of its All-India Members; the President to be given further power to nominate four more members.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS.

The All-India Congress Committee members from Karnatak are: Messrs. Gangadharrao Desnpande, Narayanrao Joshi, Jeevanrao Yalji. Mendgudli, Diwakar, Dr. Hardikar, Messrs. Hukkerikar, Halikeri Veeranagauda Patil, Bhide, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Messrs. Srinivas Mallya, Chandoor, Gupta, Sunthankar and Tekur Subramhanyam

AFTER EXCITING MOTOR CHASE

Alleged Contraband Silk Smugglers Arrested

KARACHI: Dec. 7.

Contraband silk pieces numbering 740 in 30 packages of an estimated value of Rs. 30,000 were seized by the police and five alleged smugglers of the above silk were taken into custody after exciting motor chase last night, 18 miles from Karachi on the border of British territory.

Acting on information, a number of police officials lay in ambush and stopped a bus suspected to carry the contraband goods but on its failing to stop, gave chase for one and a half hours and brought it halt by firing thrice on the tyres at 2 a.m.

The occupants offered resistance but were ultimately overpowered. —A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST "FOOD TAX"

N. W. Railway's Move And Its Sequel

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

Numerous telegrams have been received here from the Passengers' and Vendors' Associations from the Punjab protesting against what is characterised as "food tax" by the North Western Railway.

Inquiries indicate that on 9th November, the Railway Advisory Committee met at Lahore, when the Agent brought forward a proposal to levy a small tax on vendors at platforms, firstly, to realise revenue and secondly to have more control on vendors as regards prices which will be scheduled and the quality. The principle of the proposal has been accepted by the Committee and financial details are being examined at the Commercial Manager's Office.—United Press.

Banihal Pass Open For Wheeled Traffic

SRINAGAR, Dec. 7.

A press note says:—The Banihal Pass is ready to open to wheeled traffic.—A. P.

It is not yet known when Mr. Nanavaty will take up the new appointment as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Nanavaty is at present Naib Dewan of the State and is in charge of Commerce and Industries portfolio including Port and Customs.

INDIA'S TRADE COMMISSIONER

Central Revenue Board Official Appointed For Japan

NEW DELHI: Dec. 7.

The post of the Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. R. Saksena of the Imperial Customs Service. Mr. Saksena, who is now working as Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, is expected to hand over charge of his present duties in January next and will then proceed to Osaka after a short period of training under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

It has been decided to fill the post of Indian Trade Commissioner in Mombassa by the appointment of a non-official and the appointment will be made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.—A.P.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by Mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lb. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during October 1936 174,940; during October 1935 181,299; since 1st September 1936 343,448; during corresponding period last year 352,039.

Indian States during October 1936 36,462; during October 1935 36,626; since 1st September 1936 72,488; during corresponding period last year 71,374

Total India during October 1936 211,402; during October 1935 217,865; since September 1936 415,936; during corresponding period last year 423,413.

N. B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

(Continued From Page 6)

content to read from 'crammed' books. The principal cause of unemployment, therefore, is to be found in the 'non-political' character of our educational system.

Half-True Allegation

But it is alleged both by the Travancore and Sapru Committees that the educated have to thank themselves for not being employed to the extent they shrink and despise manual labour. This statement, however, is to be interpreted with many qualifications. Can we expect the educated to engage themselves in occupations like shoe-making and polishing, dyeing, bleaching and washing, carpentry and masonry, and other such occupations which in no way correspond to the education they have acquired? They receive education for a certain kind of employment, and if they don't get that employment, the educational system and not they are to be blamed. Moreover, the immediate effect of the entry of the educated into the occupations of the uneducated will be to drive out of employment a big number of the latter, who have enough troubles of their own. Finally, Indian educated youths are becoming, (as Prof. C. N. Vakil observed during a discussion in his Seminar), more and more enamoured of the dignity of labour of all sorts. Thus we find in the city of Bombay some graduates have taken to laundry and dyeing, cutting and tailoring, fruit and vegetable business, dairy and farming while a few others do not hesitate to earn their living even by polishing shoes. With all deference to the Sapru Committee, it must therefore be said that it has shown, in this connection, an unpardonable want of sympathy towards the educated unemployed—perhaps because there was no member of that unfortunate class in its personnel.

Other Causes

A more profitable cause can be found in the want of a Central Agency to co-ordinate the supply of the educated with their demand, consequently resulting in keen competition and undervaluation of their real merits.

The Great War is also responsible for the problem, for it forced up an artificial demand for the educated, which encouraged their supply beyond the normal limit. Naturally, when the artificial demand fell off the 'products of our educational system', in economic terms, 'could not be sold'.

Whatever be the causes, it is tragic to realise that a country with such vast resources and huge population of over 350 million souls, cannot absorb the services of a trivial percentage of 4, granting for a moment that half of the literate are educated.

State And Unemployment

We are told that the problem is not peculiar in India. In Germany 18 out of every hundred of the unemployed are educated: in U. S. A. 27, in Great Britain 30, and in Italy 41. But while the Governments of these countries have done their best to solve the problem, the Government of India till recently did not sufficiently realise the gravity of the situation. Thus in 1926 when this question was raised in the Assembly, the Government replied that the problem was meant for the Provinces, that the habits and customs of the people were responsible for their economic distress, that 'no government can find a pannacea for these evils'. Various Committees were subsequently appointed by the Provincial Governments to deal with this question. 'But', as Sir M. Visveswaraya points out, "the public have not heard so far that any practical action has been taken by any of these Provincial Governments on the Reports submitted to them". It is, however, gratifying to find that the Central Government has now abandoned its laissez-faire policy, and is directing its attention towards a speedy solution of this important problem. Only a few days back the U. P. Government decided to enforce in practice some of the recommendations of the Unemployment Committee it appointed in 1935, under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

(To be Continued).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Federation And The States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Federation as adumbrated in the Government of India Act, 1935, is calculated to operate heavily upon the subjects of Indian States economically without any commensurate advantages.

From the stand point of expenses, the Federation is likely to prove a white elephant.

Income-tax, Corporation-Tax and Succession-Tax are meant to be introduced in the States, even where they are non-existent at present, and the Federation will retain a portion of the net-income and assign the surplus to the respective native states. Over and above these the Federation has got the power to levy surcharge on the income-tax, succession duties etc., on the subjects of the States. The Surcharge so collected will be the exclusive revenue of the Federation.

If in the Instrument of Accession of a particular Federated State, the income-tax, the succession duties etc., are excluded, the surcharge on these will be compulsory, and the Corporation-Tax will be compulsory ten years after the establishment of Federation.

The net result in my opinion is as follows:—

(1) The subjects of the States will have to bear duties on succession to property, income-tax, stamp-duty according to the list, etc., unless these taxes are excluded in the Instrument of Accession.

And will have to bear surcharges on those duties, irrespective of exclusion of the duties in the instrument of accession, and corporation duties.

The duties above referred to are likely to be very heavy in view of the fact that the Federation expenses are calculated to be top-heavy.

Besides, the Federation is empowered to levy, several other taxes also and the membership representing the native states in the Federal Legislature, being in a minority, the Legislature may subject the states to further duties within the province of the Federal Legislative list.

These are the heavy disadvantages, under which the subjects of States will have to start. Ostensibly, no advantages are given to the subjects by way of compensation. No security against the autocracy and inefficiency of any particular Ruler seems to have been provided; nor any security or protection against heavy taxation in a particular State is safeguarded. No, on the contrary such taxes as exist in the States and as may be levied in future are expressly left unaffected. The Federal High Court is not likely to be useful to the Subjects, as questions between the subjects and the ruler, even as regards Civil rights, will be ultra vires of the jurisdiction of the Federal High Court.—Yours, etc.,

VELCHAND A. MEHTA.

Ahmedabad.

Neglected Roads In Bassein

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After continuous criticism of the road scandal in Bassein, some good sense seems to have dawned on some of the members of the District Local Board, Thana, who have now, it is understood, decided in the last meeting held on 23-11-1936, to make provision to rebuild the main road from Bassein Road railway station to Papdy, with cement and concrete. As the estimated expenditure on this road for the year 1937-38 has recently been increased from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 15,000 the Board was not in favour of considering this proposal, but as the Council elections are approaching near, they have wisely referred the matter to a committee perhaps to delay the question till the Council elections are over. I hope the Board will not forget the scheme after the elections are over.

However, there is some satisfaction to the people of Bassein that the Board has in the meantime increased the estimated expenditure of the next year for repairing a portion of the road under their control which is about 2½ miles in length, but the remaining portion of the road which is about a mile in length and is under the control of the Bassein Municipality has not so far been repaired.

On enquiry it is understood that the sanctioned budget estimate of the Bassein Municipality for repairing or resurfacing all the roads in the Municipal area is Rs. 7,500 only. One really fails to understand how they are going to repair all the roads in the Municipal limit in such a meagre amount. As a rule they have to spend at least the whole income of toll tax on repairing the roads. The estimated income of tolls as shown in the budget is nearly Rs. 12,000 a year against which the board has sanctioned Rs 7,500 only. I hope the Auditor, Local Fund Accounts, will kindly enquire into the matter.—Yours, etc.

G. B. RAUT.

Encourage Hindi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the course of a letter to the conductors of centres of examinations of the Hindi University, Allahabad, (formerly known as the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan) Sjt. Dayashanker Dube, M.A., LL.B., the Examination Secretary, writes:—

"I hope you will try your best to secure as many candidates as possible for the examinations of the University in general and the Rashtra Bhasha and Hindi Kovid Examinations in particular, which will be held (from Sambat 1994) twice a year."

We take this opportunity of appealing to the general public of Bombay, to appear at these recognised examinations of a better standard. The rules and regulations together with application forms may be obtained from the Hindi University, Allahabad, or from the Principal, Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, where there is a Centre of the above examinations. The price of the prospectus is annas three, including postage, (available from the Allahabad Office only). There is no fee for consulting it on the spot.—Yours, etc.,

RAM SUMER SINGH.

Hindu Team Selection

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—In a game like cricket, as in the case of any other important games, individuals should not be given undue importance by which they can with impunity impose their preposterous conditions. Such cricketers, however eminent they might be, should be severely dealt with and excluded not from international cricket but also from all decent club cricket.

Now that the Bombay Quandrangular is fast approaching, rumour is thick in the air that a lot of wire-pulling and scheming is going on in some of the Indian gymkhanas. Will the Hindu gymkhana, at least take courage in both hands and select the right Captain and the right players without giving any heed to sectional considerations or threats of individual players to secede? The next few days will provide an answer to this question. As one who has observed the performance of practically all the Hindu players this year, may I suggest the following names from which the Hindu Eleven might be selected? 1. L. P. Jai (Capt.) 2. V. Merchant, 3. L. Amarnath 4. L. Amarsingh 5. S. R. Godambe, 6. Y. S. Ramaswamy, 7. Bannerjee, 8. Naomal, 9. Hindlekar, 10. Ramprakash, 11. Gopaldas, 12. Manilal O. 13. Bhagwandas.—Yours etc.,

R. R. DAMLE.

Educating The Voters

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some of the enthusiastic Muslim workers of the city of Bombay held a meeting on the 6th instant in the Bombay Tailoring College, Patka Mansion, Bhendi Bazar, to consider a formation of a board in connection with the ensuing Assembly elections. Mr. Md. Ibrahim was in the chair.

Explaining the aims and objects of the meeting Mr. Abbasi pointed out the necessity of such a board, saying that the Muslim voters should be awakened to make appropriate use of their votes so that the persons equipped for the post may be returned to the Assembly. This suggestion was unanimously accepted and an organising committee consisting of the following members was appointed to accomplish the object:—

Dr. Obaray, Secretary; Mr. Abbasi, President; Messrs. Mohomed Ibrahim, Mohomed Usoof, Sayed Munawar and Abdul Majeed, members.—Yours etc.,

OBARAY,
Organising Secretary.

A Query

To The Editor of The "Chronicle",

Sir,—Opinions of religious heads of the Hindus have appeared in the Press against the marriage of His Majesty with Mrs. Simpson. Will these heads explain how their predecessors allowed Santanu to marry a fisherwoman, after a child was born to her by another, who afterwards became the great-grand mother of the Mahabharata heroes? If a fisherwoman was fit to be a Queen why not Mrs. Simpson be so also.—Yours etc.,

J. VENKITA RAMA IYER.

23, Medows Street,
Bombay, December 7.

RESERVE BANK DEPUTY CHIEF

Baroda's Consent To Nanavaty's Appointment

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: Dec. 7.

It is reliably understood that the Government of India has approached the Baroda Government to inquire if they had any objection to their approaching Mr. Manilal Balabhai Nanavaty with the offer of the post of Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, subsequent to the recommendations of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank to the Government of India with regard to Mr. Nanavaty's appointment for the post and the Government of India accepting the recommendations of the Central Board.

It is further learnt that the Baroda Government have communicated their approval to the suggestion from the India Government.

NO SACRIFICE OF ESSENTIALS

Diwan On Mission Of Viceroy's Envoys To Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 7.

A reference to the problems connected with Travancore's entry into the All-India Federation was made by Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar to-day replying to speeches in the Upper House of Travancore Legislature expressing gratitude to the Maharaja for the temple entry proclamation and congratulating His Highness on his twenty-fifth birthday and also thanking the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and Dewan Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar for their valuable and wise advice to the Maharaja.

Some speakers "inter alia" referred to recent discussions at Trivandrum with the Viceroy's representatives on Federation problems and urged that the people should be taken into confidence before decisions were reached on the question.

IN TRAVANCORE'S INTERESTS.

Replying Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said it was not the idea of the Government to keep the people in the dark but at this stage the discussions were entirely confidential. Moreover the Viceroy's representatives were at present only exploring the ways and means and were engaged in preliminary discussion. Many more such discussions might become necessary before final decisions were reached. The Dewan, however, assured the House that in these discussions the position and rights of Travancore would be kept in view. He hoped and believed that it would be possible successfully to achieve the ideal of Federation without sacrifice of what was essential to Travancore in the matter of revenues or prestige and dignity.—A. P.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDEYALA).

Hardly a day passes without some sensational developments in the realm of politics, and their consequent repercussions on the affairs of the business world. The reported intention of King Edward VIII to marry an American lady has precipitated a constitutional crisis of grave importance, and owing to the probability of a cabinet crisis in Britain, operators in the realm of international finance are keeping a watch over the latest developments without making fresh commitments.

Gilt-edged market is the first to suffer a serious set-back, as a result of this constitutional crisis. Under the belief that a deadlock might result between the King and the Cabinet, all the sterling securities are marked down, and the 3½ p.c. rupee paper after falling at one time to Rs. 98/7, closed at Rs. 99 this week.

Review Of The Trade Of India

The latest 'Review' of the Trade of India for the year 1935-36 issued by the Department of commercial Intelligence and statistics, records a steady if not a spectacular, improvement in the volume of trade simultaneously with a distinct improvement in agricultural prices. In response to a slight improvement in the world economic conditions and in the quantum of the world trade, the foreign trade of India rose in quantity by about four per cent. in the year 1935-36. It is noteworthy that the general price index of all Indian products, which had dropped by about 29 per cent during the period of depression, almost regained its former level.

The total value of the imports of private merchandise into India advanced from 1.32 crores in 1934-35 to Rs. 1.34 crores in the year under review, while the exports including re-exports have advanced from Rs. 155 crores to Rs. 164 crores, with the result that the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in 1935-36 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 67 crores, as compared with Rs. 76 crores in the previous year.

The review records that there is an increase of 23 per cent in outturn of cotton as compared with the previous season, while the outturn of jute was down to about 85 per cent, owing to the restriction of output and adverse weather conditions. But the prices of Jute have shown a slight improvement owing to an increased demand from the continent and recovery in U.S.A., but the price of cotton has remained almost stationary. The production of commodities like wheat, groundnuts, sesamum and castorseeds etc. has shown a considerable increase while there is a decline in some of the winter oil seeds.

As regards the industrial conditions the report points out that the cotton textile industry broke its previous record of production, and large stocks remained in hand inspite of prices being marked down. Though the voluntary restriction of Jute has failed, the excess production has been absorbed by a larger overseas demand.

The iron and steel industry and cement have shown a definite recovery. The sugar industry though prospered by rapid strides, is now faced with the problem of orderly marketing and avoidance of wasteful competition.

The rupee-sterling exchange is maintained steady throughout the year by continuous exports of the yellow metal which amounted to 4,122,723 fine ozs, valued Rs. 38.31 lakhs.

Japan's Advance

The most noticeable feature of the year's trade in cotton piecegoods was the striking advance made by Japan in all branches, and a corresponding decline in the share of the United Kingdom. Taking the imports of piecegoods into British India, Japan's share in the grey goods trade advanced by 27 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom fell by 17 per cent. Similarly the share of U. K. in the white goods declined by 16 per cent while that of Japan increased by 45 per cent. The bulk of the imports from Japan consisted of plain greys in which the U. K. has decreasing share, and the bordered goods from Japan are making a rapid headway in the Indian Market. There was also decline of 1.7 million lbs. in the imports of artificial silk yarn.

Dear Money?

As I have indicated in my review last week, dear money conditions have almost come to stay in the Indian money market where the inter-bank call money rate is now quoting at one per cent with a corresponding increase in other short term deposit rates. As for the supply of funds in the market the weekly sales of treasury bills are equivalent to the maturities, and the funds that flow into the market by way of sales of sterling to the Reserve Bank are not so great as to satisfy the requirements. Though there is no great demand for funds from any trade or industrial quarters, a definite tendency is now in evidence for a modest improvement in the money rates.

The call-money rate has gone up, and the average interest yield on the accepted tenders has improved to Rs. 0-13-11 this week, as against Rs. 0-12-10 in the previous week. The recent statements of the scheduled banks also indicated an increase in the trade demand for funds. Simultaneously the money rates in London are showing a hardening tendency, and the new Funding loan is quoting at a discount.

In these circumstances it will be interesting to watch whether the Government and the Reserve Bank would contemplate any changes in the cheap money policy. Anyhow the situation requires a close watch.

Foreign Exchanges

In the realm of international exchanges it is rather interesting to note the uncommon seasonal weakness of the dollar against the sterling and franc. It is believed that this is a result of the foreign liquidation of American securities consequent on the speech of President Roosevelt. But in many quarters the present weakness of dollar is attributed to the purchase of gold by the American banks in London. Anxiety is felt in the London market circles about the continuous efflux of gold and it is suggested to the British control to buy gold at a premium so as to eliminate U. S. competition. Should the present exodus of gold continue from Britain, the British Exchange control will have to lose control over sterling thus causing a further drop in the exchange of their currency or there will be tightening of money conditions.

As remarked by the "Financial News," the real issue is "the solution of the problem how to defend sterling in the long run without sacrificing either cheap money or the freedom of the London market which concerns Mr. Morgenthau rather than Mr. Chamberlain."

A. I. English Debate For Chopra Trophy

CAWNPORE: Dec. 7.

Mr. Sawaimal wires:—

Sanatan Dharma College Union, Cawnpore, is holding an All-India English Debate for Bishambarnath Chopra Trophy on the 19th Decr. in Kalloomal Hall at 6 p.m. on the motion that "in the opinion of this House, India should not participate in future in any war in which Great Britain might become involved.".

Institutions are requested to send two representatives.

C. P. MUSLIM LEAGUERS MEET

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

A meeting of the C. P. and Berar Muslim League Parliamentary Board considered the situation arising out of the resignations of fourteen members (who have formed a separate Muslim Parliamentary Board).

While accepting the resignations, the meeting strongly disapproved of the action of the fourteen members in forming a new party before resigning from the League Board, without awaiting the Board's decision in the matter and without communicating their resignations to the Central Muslim League Board of which Mr. Jinnah is the president.

The Board filled up the vacancies and elected Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg, Vice-President in place of Mr. Ayee Rauff Shah, and formed a Working Committee of nine members to conduct the election campaign in the Province.

Mr. Shariff, M.L.C., presided over the meeting of the Board, which was attended by twenty-three members.—A. P.

Fields, Factories And Workshops

REPORTED FROM THE PEASANTS' WORLD

Prof. Ranga Elected President Of Kisan Congress ... U. P. Congress Supports Peasants' Demands

(Issued By The All-India Kisan Committee)

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Committee, has announced that Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., has been duly elected by the Provincial Kisan Committees by a majority vote, as President of the forthcoming session of the All-India Kisan Congress, which will be held on 25th and 26th December at Faizpur.

Prof. Ranga is the acknowledged leader of the peasant movement in South India and is one of the founders of the All-India Kisan Congress. He has just published a most instructive book on "Modern Indian Peasant" (Priced Re. 1), which can be had from Kisan Publications, (23, Stringers Street, G. T. Madras).

TO ALL PROVINCIAL KISAN COMMITTEES.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati has addressed a circular to the secretaries of all Provincial Kisan Committees, requesting them to send him the annual reports of their work, the provincial quota of Rs. 10 and the list of delegates elected to the Faizpur Kisan Congress. Proceeding he writes:

"I hereby once more want to draw your special attention about your attitude towards the coming assembly elections. You should leave no stone unturned to avoid your clash with the Congress so far as these elections are concerned. At the same time the position of the Kisan Sabhas must be unimpaired and above suspicion and in no case should it be compromised. Consistently with the position of the Kisan Sabhas you should never be a party to the weakening of the Congress and your workers and sympathisers and the Kisans must be instructed accordingly."

KISAN MARCH TO FAIZPUR.

Leading Kisan workers have toured extensively in Maharashtra during the last two weeks to popularise the Kisan Congress and the Kisan march to Faizpur. Local Reception Committees have already been appointed at many centres on the 200-mile long route. Miniature Kisan Conferences are also being arranged at all centres where the marchers will rest for the night. The Kisan workers of Ahmednagar District are now busy working at full speed to muster a strong contingent of local peasants at Deolali-Pravara and to begin their historic march to Faizpur.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and Prof. Ranga, the General Secretaries of the A.I.K.C., have already sent their messages heartily congratulating the heroic workers of Ahmednagar District and wishing all success to the Kisan march which will no doubt signalise the victorious emergence of the Kisan Movement on the political map of India.

U. P. CONGRESS SUPPORTS KISANS' RIGHTS.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee unanimously approved of the radical recommendations of its Agrarian sub-committee for improving the lot of the Kisans. Those recommendations as adopted by the Provincial Political Conference include:

(1) Writing off the arrears of rent.

(2) Exemption of uneconomic holdings from rent.

(3) Rent be charged in future on the surplus produce after the deduction of the cost of production and the maintenance expenses of the peasants.

(4) Wiping out of debts.

(5) Imposition of death duties on the Zamindari properties above a certain level.

(6) Consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation.

(7) Co-operative farming, and

(8) Development of cottage and large-scale industries.

It should be noted that when the committee went a long way towards recommending drastic curtailment of zamindars' rights it did not vote for the total abolition of the zamindari system.

UTKAL KISAN CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Utkal Provincial Peasants' Conference was held at Puri on 15th November under the presidentship of Swami Sahajanand Saraswati. More than 5,000 peasants attended the conference including a few hundred who came marching on foot from the remotest districts of the province. The Swami, in the course of his presidential address, pleaded eloquently for the abolition of the Zamindari System.

The conference then adopted resolutions supporting the rights of the Kisans as adopted at the Lucknow Conference, demanding the expropriation of the zamindars and the grant of proprietory rights to the tillers of the soil pledging support to the National Congress in its campaign against the new Constitution and urging the Congress to associate itself with the peasants' struggle for land and bread.

KISAN MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

Swami Sahajanand spent a few days at Calcutta when he delivered effective speeches on the Kisan Movement and held private discussions with leading workers of the Kisan and Labour movement and the Congress Socialist Party.

(Continued on Page 11).

LAND TAXATION IN INDIA V

Assessment, Suspension And Remission

Need For A Revised Scale Is Urgent In View Of Fall In Prices

By MANEKLAL H. VAKIL

"As leach, calf and bee take their food, so must a king draw from his kingdom moderate taxes. A fifth part of the increment of cattle and gold is to be taken by the king and one-eighth, one-sixth or one twelfth part of the crops, through "a Kshatriya King who in time of war takes even the one-fourth part of the crops is free from blame if he protects his subjects to the best of his ability." (Manu quoted in Bombay Survey Settlement Mannual, Vol 1. 1935 page 6).

The above quotation gives us an idea as to the basis of taxation in the days of Manu and before him. The one-fifth part of cattle would, of course, apply to the increase of cattle in the case of cattle farms or professional shepherds who live on cattle farming alone. as a certain number of plough and milk cattle has always been allowed to graze free of any charge in the common grazing ground. Shepherds' tax is not now taken in kind but is converted into grazing fees at the present times and was a sort of assessment on common grazing lands in India. In the initial stages the share of the crops was ascertained by corn that was collected by the original peasant proprietor on the threshing floor of the village. There would not be much difficulty in this method of collecting the land tax so long as the kingdom were small and there was very little scope for the dishonesty of State officials. With the enlargement of kingdom there would come into existence some purely land lord tenures in the hands of intermediate land lords. Otherwise was developing the system of assessing the whole village for the land tax for the payment of which the whole community would be jointly and severally responsible. The Village Panch would, after the crop is collected, on the threshing floor ascertain the proportion which each farmer would have to contribute according to the size of his crop in relation to the total tax of the whole village. When the kingdom would merge in an Empire control from the centre becomes difficult over the collections both of the State officials as well as the distant land lords and village communities of peasant proprietors would naturally grow to obviate the difficulties of control from the centre. It is very often said that the method of collecting on the threshing floor from each peasant would give scope to the peasant to be dishonest, but no dishonesty is possible until the State officials on the spot is in league with the peasant.

PEASANTS' OPTION

The system, therefore, gave place to the appraisement of the standing crops by the State official, the village head man or the Zamindar for the purpose of paying the land tax to the State as well as the share of the intermediate land lord assigned by the State to the latter. Inasmuch as in such an appraisement of the standing crop the peasant would ordinarily suffer as the State official or the intermediate land lord would always have a tendency to assess the standing crop at a higher figure. In the time of Akbar both these systems were in force and the peasant had even the option of paying assessed land tax in money. For the purpose of money assessment it was necessary to have a survey of the land with the State and the classification of the different types of land which would grow one or more crops in a year and the variety of crops etc. while some fields would have to lie fallow for the rotation of crops as the fixed money assessment was to be levied on cultivated as well as uncultivated fields to enable a State to have a steady revenue to balance its expenditure, the assessment would naturally have to be on a lower scale than the share of the crop which could only be levied on cultivated fields that might have actually yielded a crop. Further in years of deficient rainfall or of complete famine and floods there would be no crop and, therefore, under the money system the collection of the land revenue would have to be suspended and later on to be remitted if the accumulated arrears go beyond the capacity of the peasant to pay from future sales. If the money prices rise or fall the money assessment should accordingly be increased or decreased.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

The first land revenue settlement carried out by the British in India was the permanent settlement of Bengal, made by Lord Cornwallis in 1790. Its chief object was the "introduction of the English Land Lord System which the Governor-General in ignorance of the actual conditions of the country has determined was a panacea for all agricultural evils. Accordingly individuals with perhaps some sort of titles, others owners of village communities or if the kingdom that assumed independence on the weakness that followed the death of Aurangzeb. The farming system was also adopted by the Marathas as large territories were being rapidly conquered and unadmitted to a steady development of administrative methods.

RYOTWARI.

On the fall of the Peshwa in 1817 Bombay did not copy Bengal but adopted the Ryotwari System introduced in 1793 by Col. Read in two of the districts of Madras Presidency. The leading principles were then laid down for the guidance of his officers by the first Commissioner of the Deccan, Mr. Elphinstone and were intended "to abolish the farm but otherwise to maintain the Native Syst-

TRACTOR IN INDIAN FIELD

A tractor being tried in an Indian field belonging to a big sugar mill.

without any sort of titles whatever, were sought for and set up as land lords of estates the land revenue of which was settled in perpetuity. It was expected by the Governor-General that the result of his system would be the creation of a body of loyal contented and independent land owners who would not only be a source of strength to Government but would also like their English counterparts take interest in their estates to the improvement of the conditions, not only of their lands, but also of their tenants the cultivators. But these brilliant anticipations were doomed to early disappointment. The new landlords so far from making improvements, proceeded to rack rent their unfortunate tenants to the utmost limit. At the same time Government having no direct interest in the land and the cultivator found it difficult to obtain any real and detailed information regarding the conditions of the agricultural population or the resources of the country."

Bombay Vide Survey Settlement Manual Vol. I Pages 17 and 18).

This mistake was committed in troublesome times to replace the farming system adopted by the factors of the East India Company as the Dewans of Bengal from the Nawab at Murshidabad. A similar state of Affairs in the "disturbed times" obtained elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency during the rise of the Maratha Power over the decline of the Moghuls. Marauding armies were moving over the country to collect tributes from feudal em; to levy revenue according to the annual cultivation; to make assessment light; to impose no new tax; and to do away with none unless obvious and unjust; and above all to make no innovation". Unfortunately these principles were not followed in the earliest settlement in Bombay and the Deccan was far too highly assessed. The consequence is described by Briggs in 1830 and quoted in the Settlement Manual Vol. I page 19, as under: "After so many years of peace and plenty it is lamentable to find the Revenue less secured, the people less respectable and perhaps independent, the servants to be less depended upon and private rights not more certain and secured than when the province first came under the Company's Government". Mr. Pringle's settlement failed chiefly because of over-assessment and the inaccuracies of survey and cultivation resulting from the impossibility of a sufficient check by a single officer over a very large body of subordinates. "The administration of the settlement was equally bad", remarks Lieut. Vingate the subsequent Surveyor later on and "perhaps as much as the weight of assessment itself has contributed to the cultivators being reduced to their present state of poverty and wretchedness and to occasion the slovenly insufficient system of cultivation prevailing".

THE CREIRION

"The idea was now current among the revenue officers of the day that with the criterion of administrative efficiency was to be found in the nominally large rent roll and a wide extent of cultivation irrespective of other circumstances. The consequence was that "the District and village officers have been accustomed to use every expedient whether of pursuation or intimidation to prevent land being thrown out of cultivation and this with little or no regard to the means of cultivators who upon sustaining any reverse such as morality among his cattle, has been obliged to retain the same quantity of land under cultivation and to pay the same revenue when no longer able to raise the same quantity of produce". In 1836 Mr. Goldsmid aided by Lieut. Vingate had to commence the whole operation 'de novo' and they carried out the principles of Mr. Elphinstone in the Poona District and later extended them over the whole of the Presidency.

WAR AND PRICES.

One other factor may be mentioned which was operating at the fall of the Peshwa Power namely the effects of war-like conditions upon prices. During the continuous movement of the Maratha forces there were increased demands for grain, decrease of supply, decrease of agricultural

(Continued on Page 11).

I. L. O. AND THE SEAMEN'S CHARTER

President Describes It As Supreme Example Of The Vitality Of The Organization

The story of the recent Geneva Maritime Conference, as told by a high authority on World labour conditions to Headway.

Remarkable, even unexpected, success was achieved by the Maritime Sessions of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in October, 1936.

The hours and Manning Convention is, perhaps, of outstanding value and interest. Ever since the Geneva Conference of 1920, efforts have been made, unsuccessfully, to apply to seamen the principle of the 8-hour day. This has now been accomplished, and the establishment of the "3-watch system" provides for a systematic organisation of work on board ship.

WHAT THE CONVENTION PROVIDES.

Very briefly, it provides that on ships of 2,000 tons and upwards, when at sea, deck and engine-room staff shall have a 56-hour week; in port, and for day workers, the 48-hour week is maintained. Licences may be granted to existing ships to exempt them from the Convention—these licences to be for four years and renewable.

These provisions are so very close to the requirements of the British Government that it is to be hoped that its negative vote will not mean that it will never ratify the Convention. Mr. Bavin present as a technical adviser to Mr. Spence, the British seamen's delegate, played a very important part at the Conference, and expressed his regret that the British Government had not been able to make the very small concessions needed to enable it to vote with the majority; he also promised, on behalf of British labour, that "we shall not allow our seamen to be used to the detriment of any other nation which ratifies the Convention"—amongst whom there is every reason to expect to find the United States, France, Holland, and the Scandinavian States.

MANNING.

As regards manning, minimum numbers of officers and men are prescribed (to ensure safety at sea and to make the hours of work provisions applicable) for various categories of ships.

A recommendation was also adopted to extend the operation at the Hours and Manning Convention.

In a sense, the unanimous decision to adopt a new Convention revising that of 1920 and raising the minimum age of employment at sea from 14 to 15, is an even more significant decision than that on hours and manning.

The two Conventions relative to the protection of seamen in case of sickness have the effect of extending to seamen the protection accorded to workers in industry and commerce. The international code of social insurance which has been the most remarkable result of the I.L.O's work in recent years is thus one step nearer to perfection.

As in the case of the Holidays with Pay Convention adopted for industry in June, 1936, the British Government abstained from voting on the Convention, giving ships' officers the right to at least 12, and seamen to at least 9, working days a year as paid holidays. The inclusion of officers represents a definite gain secured by their representatives in the course of the discussions.

As to the sixth Convention, the importance of prescribing certain conditions upon which shall depend the issue of a national certificate of proficiency to captains, navigating officers and chief engineers, is obvious: it is bound up with the safety of lives and ships at sea. It is interesting to recall that this decision had its origins in the now celebrated case of the s.s. "Lotus."

SEAMEN IN PORTS.

The nature of a seaman's calling means long absences from family life. A recommendation was adopted on seamen's welfare in ports, which seeks to develop and co-ordinate the measures which governments, as well as private and public organisations, have successfully initiated to protect the safety and health of seamen in ports and to organise their well-being and their leisure; it provides that such measures should make no distinction of nationality or race.

The Conference also adopted several resolutions, mainly calling for the study of various maritime problems.

The results assuredly justified the note of optimism which sounded in its closing speeches. The President (Mr. Berg, Norwegian Government) described it as a supreme example of the vitality of the Organisation, and of the value of the principle of friendly collaboration between Governments, employers and workers; Mr. East (Australian Government, Vice-President) referred to the spirit of harmony; Mr. Odfjell (Norway), whilst on the shipowners' behalf he did not pretend to be content with the Conference's decisions, said that he would like to conclude by shaking hands with everyone present; Mr. Ehlers, the third Vice-President, equally said that the seamen had not secured entire satisfaction and that much remained to be done, but he reaffirmed their faith in the I.L.O., while Mr. Bevin spoke to the same effect and concluded by quoting what Mr. George Barnes had said to him on the eve of the Conference: "Stick to that institution, Bevin. Do all you can to unite people in the economic field, whatever may be done anywhere else." Finally, the Director of the I.L.O. referred to the determination which had been shown to achieve success, to the general readiness to help, and to his own belief that "such international co-operation can lay the solid foundation of understanding in the economic and social field and is a contribution towards the cause of peace as a whole."

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Indian News From Here And There

Our Ahmedabad Letter

BOOM CONDITIONS IN AHMEDABAD CLOTH MARKET

BUT WAGE-CUT CRISIS STILL PERSISTS

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

Winter has set in right earnest. The Gujarat College Cricket ground is the centre of attraction on account of the Ranji Trophy cricket matches that are going on. The Sindh team is playing a three-days match with the Jamnagar team since Friday. Amarsing, one of All-India test players played a good game on Friday scoring 103 in about 75 minutes play and Vinu Mankad also scored 86 for Jamnagar. The whole team was out for 339.

The Sindh Team have well-known players like Gopaldas and Naomal, but they put up a score of 128 only against the fine bowling of Mubarak and Amarsing. The Jamnagar team began its second venture yesterday, and at the end of the day had lost 6 wickets with the score at 68. Today the match will be very interesting as Amarsing is in batting and Sindh will have to show tough fight on account of the margin of the 1st innings. The Western India Cricket Club will begin its play with All-Gujarat XI to-morrow.

SELECTION OF PLAYERS.

There is some discontent about the selection of the Gujarat Team as six players have been selected from Baroda, whereas some good players from Ahmedabad and Rander have not been included. Mr. V. P. Mehta the well-known wicket-keeper and Mr. Narotam Jhaveri who is regarded as a steady bat and a good fielder have been taken up at the last moment. Their inclusion in the Gujarat team has disarmed criticism against the selection committee to a certain extent, but some are of opinion that the captainship should have been given to Mr. Mehta.

WAGE-CUT DISPUTE

The wage cut dispute has not yet terminated and Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Kasturbhai, the arbitrators who met at Wardha have not been able to come to terms, and a Sur Panch will be appointed to settle the dispute. There are strikes in some of the mills managed by Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal and the labour office is very busy arranging relief for the unemployed. The cloth market has been active for some time past and local mills have not only been able to clear off their stocks, but have forward sales also at good prices. If the market continues to be active for some time, it will be in the interest of the mill agents to satisfy their workmen. Ahmedabad mills are having good sales at present in Bengal and Northern India, and this is a good opportunity for them to regain their reputation and establish their credit.

OFFICIAL NOMINEES.

The Government has announced the nominations to the Municipal Board. Of the twelve nominated members two are Parsi gentlemen Dr. Nanavati and Mr. Chahwala, who have been on the board for a number of years. Two Parsi ladies, Miss Dina Cama and Miss Gulbai Medora are new additions to the board. Names of four Mahomedan gentlemen experienced in local municipal administration are also found in the nomination list. Sardar Syed Samsudin Kadri is an old Government pensioner who has served for some time as district Collector also. Sir Mehbubmia Kadri was a member of the old board, and has again been nominated. Khan Bahadur Mahmadmian Koreishi served in the educational department and Mr. Jalaludin Koreishi is an experienced municipal councillor. The Personal Assistant to the Collector, the City Deputy Collector and Mr. R. B. Ratilal J. Lakhia the Government pleader are the only three Hindus in the nomination list and Reverend George Wilson the head of the local I P. Mission is taken on the board. The new board will begin its work in about a week's time.

Looking to the constitution of the board as a whole, there is now the Congress party which has 21 elected members. Out of the fourteen Independents one has already joined the Congress party, and some half a dozen more have declared their sympathies for the Congress in their election manifestoes. The 3 Harijan members have also joined the Congress group and the ten elected Mahomedan members are also reported to have decided to cast in their lot with the Congress party.

The Independent members led by Sjt. Dolatram U. Shah are trying to form a party of their own, and two other elected members Mr. Natwarlal Shah and Mr. Chimanlal C. Parikh are at present working under him. It remains to be seen whether men like Sjt. Lalbhai Gatabhai and Nandlal Bodiwala who have declared times out of number their sympathy with the Congress will work under Sjt. Dolatram a staunch opponent of Congress ideals. Sjt. Dolatram is reported to have an eye on the presidential chair, but he is not likely to be supported by the majority, and the Congress Party will have everything its own way.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came down from Delhi yesterday and attended the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee meeting. The City Congress Committee has been organised after a keen competition in the elections and Sjt. J. H. Divan has been elected president with Sjt. Bhogilal Lala as vice-president and Sjt. Arjunlal Lala as Secretary.

The Ahmedabad Education Society has put forward an appeal for the construction of hostel buildings for the Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce and for Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College proposed to be started in June next. Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal is said to have laid aside a good sum for charity in the name of his deceased brother Sheth Mangaldas, and it would be a very good thing if the name of the late Sheth Mangaldas is attached to the premier educational institution in the city.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE LOSE CASE

(From A Correspondent)
AJMER, Dec. 5.

The sensational case which the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Bombay, had launched against their former agent, Debi Dayalji, Chandhoke, and Hansraj has been decided by the First Class Magistrate, Jodhpur, on 30th November. The accused were charged with having cheated the Oriental under Section 920 and 120 Marwar Penal Code by understating the age of Gulab Chand and overstating his income and thus enabling him to secure his insurance with the company for Rs. 10,000. The accused pleaded not guilty and alleged that the case against them was false and an outcome of jealousy which the Ajmer Branch Secretary bore towards Chandhoke.

The learned Magistrate held that no offence was proved and acquitted the accused. The Magistrate, in the course of the judgment, disbelieved the Branch Secretary's statement. It will be recalled that Chandhoke and Hansraj were also acquitted of similar charges in a previous case regarding Ramjiwans Insurance.

Mr. Sifton (centre) a member of the British Himalayan Expedition sailed by the mail boat on Saturday. He is seen in the picture with two of his famous Bhutanese coolies.

Inter-Caste Dinner

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

About 400 Caste Hindus and an equal number of Harijans held an inter-caste dinner here yesterday when Mahars and sweepers served high class Brahmins. About 150 high class Brahmin ladies also participated.

The function was organised by the Sahabhojan Committee presided over by Mr. K. L. Daptari, a well-known Sanskrit scholar.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Ahmedabad Session Will Be Attended By Delegates From Continent And America

MADRAS, Dec 6

Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Honorary Organising Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference, left Madras for Ahmedabad yesterday by the Bombay Express for making final arrangements for the next annual session of the All-India Women's Conference. The Conference will be held at Ahmedabad from 21st to 27th December. Mrs. M. E. Cousins will preside.

Besides delegates from different constituencies all over India, the ensuing session will be attended by special delegates and visitors from Europe, America, Australia and Ceylon.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Trade Union Worker Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD (By Mail.)

Mr. Hariprasad Desai, a Trade Union worker and a leading member of the Mill Mazdoor Union, Ahmedabad, which was declared illegal in 1934, is standing trial under Sec. 17(1) of Cr. Law Amendment Act, 'for helping the activities of an illegal association.' He was 'wanted' by the police since two years, and was arrested in last September.

POLICE CHASE FOR CONTRABAND SILK

Huge Haul Sequel To Two Hours' Gun Fight

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

A party of police officers and constables captured last night a band of alleged smugglers who were attempting to bring into British India bales of silk valued at Rs. 30,000. The seizure is stated to have been effected after an exciting chase during which the police fired sveral shots at the smugglers.

It is said that receiving information in advance the police lay in ambush on the route and at about 12 mid-night a motor bus was seen coming across the country from outside British India. The bus was not stopped at the police signal. The police thereupon fired several shots, punctured the tyres and overtook the smugglers after two hours' furious chase.

A search resulted, it is alleged, in the seizure of 740 pieces of silk valued at Rs. 30,000.—United Press.

DOHAD CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS

Parliamentary Board Branch Opened

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD: By Mail.

At the meeting of the Dohad-Jhalod Taluka Congress Committee the office-bearers were elected.

Sjt. Ishwarlal Vaidya is the president; Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya, the vice-president, Sjts. Harilal Shah and Damodar Acharya, secretaries and Sjt. Dahyabhai Naik, the treasurer.

Parliamentary Board Branch

The opening ceremony of the Dohad branch office of the District Parliamentary Board was performed by Sjt. Maneeklal Gandhi, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Panchmahals.

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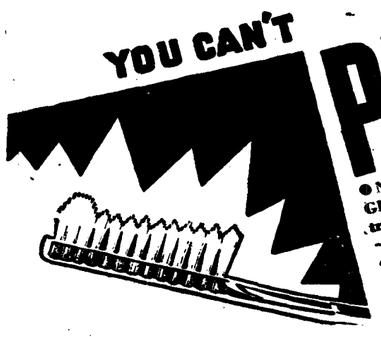

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Joachim Alva Rouses Christian Voters

Munshi Urges That Fate Of Congress In Legislature May Rest On Single Vote

A large Sunday Catholic crowd which gathered to witness the finals of the St. Xavier's Hockey Tournament at the Shivaji Park, Cadell Road, Dadar, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, distributed the trophy, rapidly repaired itself to another part of the Park on Sunday evening for the Indian Christian public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi when Mr. Joachim Alva addressed them on "The Duties of the Indian Christian Voter at the Coming Election".

The presence of Goan and East Indian Catholic youths from Dadar and Mahim was characteristic of the meeting in the North of Bombay.

Cherished Right Of Democracy

Mr. Joachim Alva, the Congress candidate contesting the Bombay City Indian Christian constituency, addressing, stressed the importance of the vote which could not be sold, bartered or thrown away under the facile and amiable behests of the so-called "elders" of the community.

The vote was the most cherished right of democratic countries of the world and in the Catholic country of Ireland it had in the last General elections under the inspiring leadership of President Eamon De Valera made an instrument to throw the pro-British Cosgrave Party in the background and lift the Republican group into paramount power. So also the fate of Indian Christians would be similarly decided.

They had quickly to make up their minds whether they would throw it away for mere personalities or stake it for principles. Catholics and Protestants had a stake in the country and now or never was the time for them to decide their destiny. Once and for all they were called upon to choose their masters. Mr. Joachim Alva called upon his Christian brethren to make that choice. They must make their choice between subjection and freedom. The Congress whether they liked it or not, were the coming rulers of the country and who would wield sovereign power over their fate.

The interests of Christians were safe in the hands of the Congress which by the Fundamental Rights' Resolution at the Karachi Congress guaranteed for every community that its religion and culture would not in the least be violated. The Congress was above every religion.

Patriotic Progeny

Mr. Joachim Alva felt he was addressing patriotic progeny, the sons of brave fathers in Goa who had asserted their right for the vote at the cost of their lives. He also addressed "the children of the soil," the sons and daughters of Bombay, Bassein and Salsette and instanced the illustrious example of "Kaka" Joseph Baptista, who barely a fortnight before his death openly contemplated the possibility of offering his services to the Congress Working Committee in 1930, when the Civil Disobedience Campaign was at its highest, as a protest against the unparalleled repression initiated by the bureaucracy.

Mr. Joachim Alva quoted the example of the leaders of the All-India Catholic Congress, the President, Mr. George Joseph and Professor C. J. Varkey, a Papal Knight who was the Secretary of the Catholic Congress seeking suffrage of Christian voters in the Southern Presidency on the Congress ticket. What was good for the leaders of the All-Indian Catholic organisation, the voice of the whole community, was surely good for the rank and file.

Mr. B. Abreo, a prominent Catholic of Mahim spoke supporting Mr. Joachim Alva's claims for the suffrage of the Christian voters.

Fire of Questions.

Several questions were shot at Mr. Joachim Alva at the end of his speech, as to what would happen to the fate of the Christians when Congresmen left the legislatures. Mr. Joachim Alva wanted the Christians to banish from their minds the idea of the loaves and fishes of office. If Christians who depended upon the Government for jobs, once and for all gave up that sickening mentality, then they would be self-reliant and look more to their own people for strength and encouragement. The national interests demanded that the minorities must submerge their small, petty interests in the broad national ones.

Somebody from the audience asked as to why Mr. Alva had denounced the Pope for being unable to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi whilst he was in Rome. Mr. Joachim made his position clear. He said that in his speech before the Poona Catholic Students' Union at St. Vincent's High School at Poona he had merely stated that a large body of nationalist opinion, not knowing the exact situation, at Rome, did feel annoyed when their nationalist leader was unable to secure an interview with the Pope.

Mr. K. M. Munshi made an excellent concluding address and told his audience in solemn tones that the fate of the whole Congress Party might hang on one single vote in the new legislature! Therefore it was the bounden duty of the Christian voters to cast their votes for Joachim Alva.

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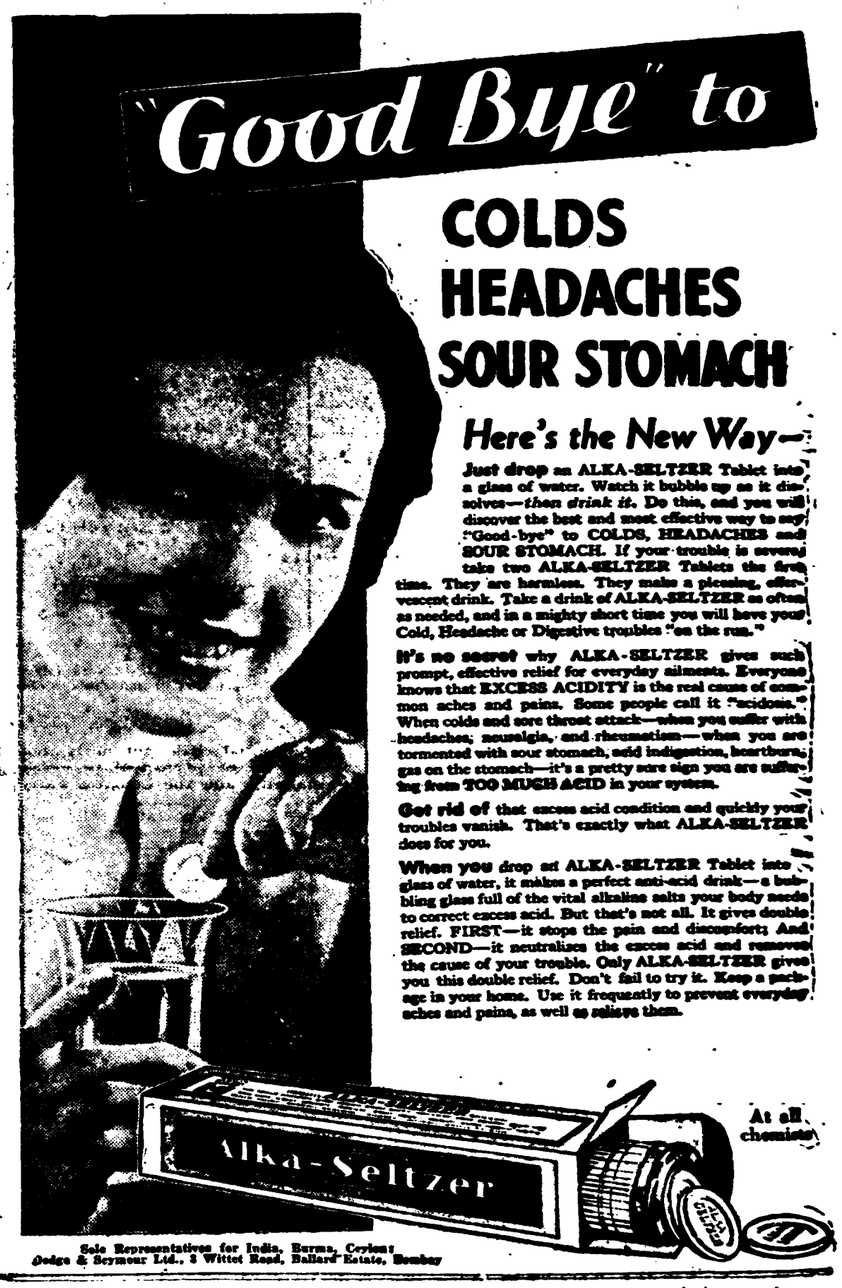
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HEADACHES
SOUR STOMACH
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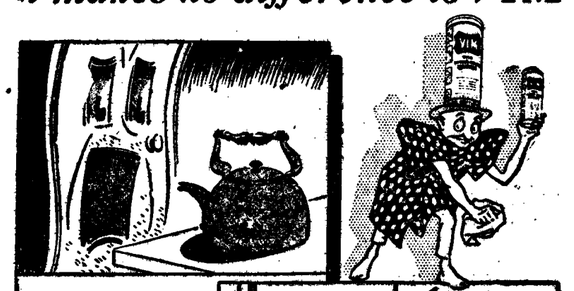

DOOR: "I feel as though I'll never be clean again. My paintwork's filthy!"
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REPORTED FROM THE PEASANTS' WORLD

(Continued from Page 9.)

It is gratifying to note that a sound basis of co-operation between all these different groups has now been settled and the way is now clear for the rapid progress of the Kisan movement in Bengal.

The Swami also saw the Secretary of the Assam Kisan Committee who has been instructed to convene a meeting of all Kisan workers in the province to unify and promote the movement.

80,000 PEASANTS' MARCH IN SOUTH INDIA.

Over 80,000 peasants assembled at Balyapettah for the District Peasants' Conference. The expectation of Pandit Nehru's visit added spice to the gathering. The special feature of this conference was that peasants marches were organised from five directions to bring masses of peasantry from more than 150 villages in the heart of Bobbili Zamindari to the conference. "The Conference was unanimous in its demand that Congress ought to support them in abolishing the Zamindari system."

PANDIT NEHRU & BOBBILI ZAMINDARI.

Prof. N. G. Ranga writes:

"Pandit Nehru has an excellent opportunity on the 14th November through experiencing the obstruction caused to his meeting by the Bobbili Zamindari, of realising the strenuous efforts and limitless sacrifice of our peasants comrades to break open such obdurate and well-guarded Zamindaris to the outside world, help them to pulsate with the rest of nationalist India and enable them to enjoy some civic liberties at least. What the President of the Congress had met with, had been experienced in the same measure and to a greater extent on many occasions by me and other comrades. The amount of Zamindari suppression of civic liberties has at least come to the notice of the Congress President."

CYCLONE HAVOC IN GUNTUR.

The recent cyclone resulted in the death of a couple of hundreds of people and in the destruction of several thousands of cattle, sheep and goats. Thousands of houses, tilled and thatched, were destroyed, crops spoiled, lands inundated by floods, and silk and tobacco during barus levelled to the ground. Over an area of 100 villages and many towns, great scarcity of rice, fodder and housing materials prevails and the incessant rains during the past fortnight have intensified the sufferings of the peasants.

The Congress Relief Committee is viewing with the justice Relief Committees in offering some relief to the distressed. But though most of the much needed relief is only within the competence of Government, the Madras Government is slow to move and to act. The District Ryots' Association has organised protest meetings at many places and is carrying on a whirlwind propaganda to compel to give adequate relief to the people.

WEST GADAVARI PEASANTS' CONFERENCE

This Conference met on the 28th November at Tadepathgudom under the presidency of Mr. G. Brahmayya. The president said that the peasants in the Government and Zamindari areas must cooperate with each other for their mutual uplift.

He advised the ryots not only to try to capture the Congress, as advised by Pandit Nehru but also to develop their own functional organisation, as insisted upon by their own leaders.

Prof. Ranga said that the attitude of the Congress towards peasants had come to be of supreme importance since it alone will return the largest number of members to the Provincial Assembly. Whether the Congress parliamentarians form the Ministry or remain in opposition, their attitude towards the ryots would come to have a tremendous influence upon the day to day course of public affairs. So he wanted peasants to demand 'an' unequivocal pledge from every Congress candidate in support of the peasants' Charter of Minimum Demands and then only to place their organisational resources at the disposal of such Congress candidates.

KISAN MOVEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA AND BERAR.

Kisan organisation is forging ahead in Maharashtra under the influence of the propaganda being carried on in connection with the Kisan Congress. The old District Peasants' Union has already been resuscitated in Colaba District. The taluka Sanghas formed in Wai and Javali (Sholapur District) are holding numerous meetings and forming active centres in small villages. A new Sangha has been inaugurated during the last week at Puntambe in Ahmednagar District.

The proximity of the Faizpur Kisan Congress has also inspired Kisan workers in Amraoti to organise a District Kisan Committee and similar committees are likely to be set up in other districts of Berar.

Assessment, Suspension And Remission

(Continued From Page 9.)

population drawn up as soldiers, and rise of prices which induced the Maratha Government to levy the assessment at a far higher rate than before the war under the title of Kamal rate. With the close of the war and the advent of peace and the disbandment of soldiers there was an increase of population, increases of the supply of the grains, and a decrease in the demand from the Maratha Government which had ceased to exist. Under such combined influences prices fell like a stone and though several famine years followed never regained the high pitch during the wars. A parallel recurrence of similar rise and fall can be observed in the recent times as a result of the great World War of 1914—18. During those years and the few subsequent boom years for reconstruction, prices rose very high, but subsequently dropped like a stone in 1929-30 and do not seem to have any chance of recovery, notwithstanding the new currency and tariff policies of the various Governments of the world against the increased products in consequence of the improved mechanical technique which is a consequence of new invention of the war and post war period.

MONEY ASSESSMENT UNCERTAIN.

The certainty of money assessment is no longer good and even to-day the necessity of suspension and remission is necessary as under the inflated assessment of the Maratha period. Even long previous to the publications of the joint report of 1847 on Survey Settlement competent observers had expressed the opinion that the idea of a fixed unalterable assessment was impracticable as the basis of the Ryotwari system of settlement.

The following are the rules which govern the suspension and remission of land revenue at present in the Bombay Province under the G. R. No. 650 dated 22nd January, 1907: (Vide Bombay Survey Settlement Manual 1935 edition Vol. I page 181).

(a) Suspension of either the whole or half the assessment when the crop is four annas and under and between four annas and six annas respectively:

(b) The remissions of suspended assessment in excess of one year's revenue in Gujerat and the Konkan, and of two years' revenue of the Deccan, and in all cases where more than three years' old with special rules for collection of suspended arrears in following poor seasons and also for the remission of the water rates.

It is not possible to go into a detailed consideration of the special rules referred to above, but the above principles have converted the fixed and rigid system of assessment into one of a flexible type accommodating itself to the vicissitudes of the season and consequently to the resources of the cultivators (no doubt subject to the personal factor of the officers of the bureaucratic form of Government).

During the period since 1929-30 the year of a general world wide fall of prices the necessity for such suspensions and remissions is frequently before the Government and the public and especially after the revised assessment of the post war period on the ground of boom prices of the period of reconstruction. We shall deal more fully with this question in the next section along with the problem of the revision of assessment.

Srinagar—The Prime Minister has prohibited the importation of a booklet in Urdu headed "Shama a zadi ke Parwane—Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev," and a leaflet in Gurmukhi entitled "Lal Dhandora."

PLOT FOR ABHYANKAR MEMORIAL

Nagpur Municipality's Grant

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

The Nagpur Municipality has decided to lease a plot of land near Tilak Tank for raising a memorial to the late Mr. Abhyanker. The Memorial Committee proposes to construct a double-storeyed building on the land for locating a public library and national institutions.—United Press.

Calcutta Editor Dead

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The death occurred this afternoon of heart-failure of Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, Editor, "Sanjibani", at the age of 85.

It will be recalled, Mr. Mitra had not only led the Brahmo movement in its early days in Bengal, but was a prominent leader of the Swadeshi movement in 1905. He was deported under the Regime of Sir Bamfield, Lieutenant Governor, along with late Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutta.—United Press.

BUS DRIVER SHOT DEAD

Armed Dacoits Loot Passengers & Decamp With Cash

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 6.

A highway armed dacoity was committed to-day in broad day light in which the driver of a passenger bus was shot dead.

It is stated that a motor bus was coming with passengers to the city from Thol, a village ten miles away from the city, when a party of four mounted dacoits asked the driver on the way to stop the bus. The driver stopped the bus. When he tried to resist the dacoits, he was shot dead. The dacoits then searched the passengers and ran away with cash and ornaments, worth about Rs. 2,000, from them.

Information was sent by the passengers to the police head quarters. Armed police forces have been sent in all directions in pursuit of the dacoits. The police are also combing the countryside around.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS UP

Gold, Wheat And Rubber Firm But Silver Unchanged

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

On Monday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

N. Y. COTTON FAIRLY STEADY.

New York cotton was fairly steady on trade and foreign buying actuated by steadiness of Liverpool.

GOLD FIRM.

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STRUNG.

Wheat was strong on further purchases by Italy. Rubber also ruled firm.

SECURITIES WEAKER.

The London Stock Exchange showed slightly easier tendency on some selling pressure pending the solution of the constitutional crisis. Giltedged securities came under pressure and showed somewhat weaker tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Dec. 7.

Previous closing	11.96
To-day's opening	11.96
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	12.00
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Des. 7.

Previous closing	6.59
To-day's opening	6.59
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	6.58
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 219

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 7.

Cotton displayed fairly good activity on scattered trade buying and foreign purchases actuated by steadiness of Liverpool but otherwise traders continued to await the release of the Bureau report.

Operations at opening in March began at 11.96 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. Prices early gained strength on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but apart from this very little transpired to stimulate interest with March ruling at 12.00 with a steady tendency.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.00 with a rise of 4 points for March delivery

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.04/12.01) 12.00/12.00
March (12.03/12.02) 11.96/11.95
May (11.89/11.88) 11.84/11.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.59) 6.57
American January (6.58) 6.56
Egyptian January (10.07) 10.02
Egyptian March (10.07) 10.08

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 7.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£226 buyers £226 1/4 sellers. Easy) £227 buyers £227 1/2 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£22 9/16 buyers £22 11/16 sellers. Steady) £22 7/8 buyers £23 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 1/2) £48 to £48 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta December January (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£11 3/8 nominal) £11 3/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£15 9/16 paid) £15 5/8 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

New Crop December January (£12 7-8 value) £18 15/16 sellers.

Dunlop January (£22 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.

Lightning January (£20 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 1/4 paid and value) 9 5/16 sellers

Forward April June (9 5/16 paid and value) 9 3/8 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 7.

6-0 p.m.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	52	8	0
Silver 1st settlement	52	9	0
Silver 2nd settlement	52	11	0
Gold ready	35	2	0
Gold 1st settlement	35	2	3
Gold 2nd settlement	35	2	3
Sovereigns	22	4	0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 7.

Previous closing	4.89 29/32
To-day's opening	4.89 21/32
To-day's latest	4.90

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 7.

Previous closing	4.89 13/16
To-day's opening	4.89 13/16
To-day's closing	4.89 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

London, Dec. 7.

Previous closing	105.16
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89 13/16 and then slightly eased to 4.89 11/16 movements thereafter being small with the general tendency keeping steady.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.89 15/16.

Franc opened at 105.15 and then improved to 105.13 when the rate maintained a very steady tendency with no further fluctuations.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 105.13.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought. China sold. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 5/16d.	21 5/16d.
Forward	21 5/16d.	21 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 7.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-1-11 1/2) £7-2-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 7.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

4 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 3/4 to 7/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 7.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.937) 7.936
New York on Bombay (37.04) 37.02
Berlin in Bombay (0.92 1/8) 0.92
London on Milan (93.12) 93.06
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 29/32) 1-1 29/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 7.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with December at 1.25 3/8. Prices advanced on continued speculative buying and covering influenced by higher outside cables.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December at 107 1/4, March 95 5/8 and May 99. The market continued to exhibit firmer tendency on increased buying interest particularly by Italy who it is reported purchased one Manitoba and four Plate cargoes but subsequently prices gave way slightly on profit-taking.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

London, Dec. 7.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

Rs. a. p.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	5	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	6	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment		
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	6	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Rs. a. p.

Wheat January	5	8	3
Wheat May 1937	5	7	9
Linseed May 1937	7	6	0

Wheat and Linseed steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 3/4 as against the previous closing at £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 7. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were unsettled due to the pressure to sell pending the solution of constitutional problems. Giltedgeds were weaker. Home industrials were generally dull and easier. Rubbers were firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 3/4) £83
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/4) £106
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/4) £105 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (17-3) 17-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 8 1/8) dol 8 1/4
Musical Industries (22-9) 22-9
Princhin Johnson (51-0) 51-0
Imperial Chemical (41-6) 42-3
Woolsworth New Ford (88-9) 87-6
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (34-6) 34-6
Unilever Ordinary (39-3) 39-3
Ford Motors (33-6) 32-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
British American Tobacco (128-1 1/2) 126-10 1/2
Carreas A (£11 7/8) £11 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£180) £180
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Distillers (116-6) 116-0
Bredford Dyers (8-9) 9-0
British Celanese (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (52-0) 52-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (55-0) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-9) 9-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-0) 34-0
Inter Nickels (£63) £63
Bengal Iron and Steel (10-9) 9-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 7. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2 £101 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118) £118
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £113
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£109 5/8) £109 7/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India Ceylon (27-6) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (37-3) 38-9
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 45-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-3) 39-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (14-1 1/2) 14-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19) £19
East Rand Proprietors (75-0) 75-0
Rand Imam (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Geduld New (£10 3/4) £10 3/4
New Modders (38-1 1/2) 38-9
Sub Nigel (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-10 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (51-3) 51-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Burma Oil (100-7 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Musical Eagle (28-9) 28-9
Shell Transport (£116 3/8) £118 1/8
Royal Dutch (£43-5/8) £44 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£60 3/4) £60 3/4
L and S Ordinary (£31 1/8) £31 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£24 1/2) £24 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/8) £135 1/4
London 'C' Stock (£94) £94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 7.

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 68 3/4) dol 68 1/4
Anaconda Copper (dol 48 5/8) dol 47 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 75 3/4) dol 74 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 143) unquoted.

SHANKER RAO DEO LOSES SEAT

Radicals And Socialists Secure 8 Out Of 18 Seats

POONA, Dec 7

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Chairman of the Reception Committee, Faizpur Congress, and a member of the Congress Working Committee, lost his seat on the All-India Congress Committee at elections held by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee last night.

Out of 18 seats the radicals and socialists captured eight seats and among others returned were Mr. Atchyut Patwardhan and Baba Saheb Patwardhan and Messrs. S. M. Joshi and S. A. Dange.—United Press.

PRICES SLIP BACK IN STOCK EXCHANGE

But Rubber Shares Appreciate Sharply

LONDON, Dec. 7. (SPECIAL CABLE).

Stock Exchange: operators showed little disposition to engage in business pending the solution of the constitutional problem prices in most sections slipping back under the leadership of Giltedgeds but rubbers sharply appreciated in response to the sustained strength in the commodity while foreign bonds were generally firm.

In commodities rubber was firmly held but eased later in sympathy with New York. Base metals were firmer with small turnovers.

Wall Street was active and irregular then quiet and featureless.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Limited Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Jutes practically ruled unchanged and there was only limited turnover. In coals there was limited business at about current prices. Teas kept fully steady but business was very much restricted. In miscellaneous Bararee cokes, and Calcutta sale deposit shares both ordy, and defd of Indian steel and wire products were sought at hardening rates while sugars are a turn easier. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government Paper 99; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/4; five per cent loan 1939/44 109/1; five per cent loan 1945/55 121 small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/10

Banks:—Allahabad pref 145 small lot; Imperial fully paid 1581; Reserve Bank 137/12 small lots.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 129; Kesoram 4; New Victoria ordy 1/4.

Coals:—Bengal 308; Bokaro and Ramgur 13/8; Equitable 35/12; Khas Kajoria pref 11/6; Katras Jheerriah 21/12; New Beerbhoom 13/14; Parasea 1/8; Sinla 1/8; Standard 32/4; South Kanpura 6-9 Talcher 2/4.

Jutes:—Adamjee 12/14; Bally 204/8; Birla 20/9; Champdany 169; Dalhousie 331/8; Empire 31/8; India 332; Lansdowne 162; do pref 134; Northbrook 42/8; Nuddea 49; Reliance 73/8; small lot; Auckland 197; Belvedere 367; Clive 28 odd lot; Delta 371; Howrah 53/6; Kamarhatty 524; Lowrence 422/8; National 24/2 small lot; New Central 331; Presidency 4/4 small lot; Union 422/8.

Miscellaneous:—Biara Stone Lime 100/8; Burma corporation 9/15 small lot; consolidated tin 7/3; Indian cops per 3/10; Karanpura Development 12/4; Reliance Firebricks 12/8; Bengal Chemical pref 17; Muttra Electric 12/8; Rawalpindi Electric 28/4; Bengal Iron 7/10; Britannia Engineering 2/1; Indian Iron and Steel 17/1; Indian Steel and wire products ordy 106; do defd 95/8; Indian St. Wagon ordy 49/8; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3/15; Marshalls 3/5; Thornycrofts annas 8; Steel products 3/15; Himalaya Assurance 1/2; Concord of India Insurance 19/4 premium; Ruby Insurance annas 14.

Miscellaneous:—Associated hotels ordy 6/14 small lot; Bararee Coke 17/8; British India corporation ordy 4; do pref 157; Calcutta deposit 2/3 premium; Macfarlane and Co. new ordy 6/14; Indian cables 11/8; British Ceylon corporation 7/8 Titaghur paper 22/8; Midnapore Zamindary 88/8

Sugars:—Balrampore 14/8 small lot; Carew and Company 17/8; Gunga sugar 13 c div; Samastipore and Sitalpore 12.

Teas:—Belbachi 5/8; Bhatkawa 48/4; East India 10/14; Loobah 5/14.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1909/39 Calcutta Municipal 104/12 small lot; four and quarter per cent 1936/41/46 Titaghur paper 105.

Rubbers:—Bhangkat Serdang 1.25 cts; Jaram Kunatan 1.05 small odd lot; Jimah 1.97 1/2 cts; Kempas 2.52 1/2 cts; Lunas 2.40 cts; Utan Simpas 2.00.—A. P.

SEABORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

The total imports of merchandise at Okha during October 1936 amounted to tons 856 valued Rs. 1,54,572 consisting of tons 260 dry and wet dates valued Rs. 21,866; tons 56 glass sheets valued Rs. 4,736; tons 137 chemicals valued Rs. 10,830; tons 31 hardware valued Rs. 23,697; tons 81 iron and steel valued Rs. 13,962; tons 33 paper and paste boards valued Rs. 10,797; gypsum tons 165 valued Rs. 1,036 and machinery, etc., tons 93 valued Rs. 67,648. The total exports during the period amounted to tons 10,734 consisting of tons 3,300 cement, tons 7,412 salt and tons 22 twist yarn, etc. The number of ocean going steamers that entered the Port was 7.

The total imports during the corresponding perod amounted to tons 3,726 valued Rs. 8,97,107 consisting of tons 2,405 sugar valued Rs. 2,42,102; tons 76 G.C. sheets valued Rs. 11,906; tons 178 dry and wet dates valued Rs. 19,599; tons 116 glass sheets valued Rs. 18,606; tons 75 kerosene valued Rs. 7,423; and machinery, etc., tons 876 valued Rs. 5,97,471. The total exports during the same period amounted to tons 4,668 consisting of tons 3,188 cement, tons 1,285 salt and magnesium, etc., tons 235. The number of ocean-going steamers that entered the Port was 8.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Dec. 7.

Lloyd Triestino Coy's s s Moncalieri of 3533 reg tons, Capt G Panno-cchia, arrived from Genoa on Saturday via Laghorn, Naples, Catania, Fort Said, Suez, Massowa, Aden, Djibouti and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Bandra of 1893 reg tons, Capt T J Murphy, arrived on Saturday from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Capt E G Kingcome arrived on Sunday from Karachi with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Ranee of 3143 reg tons, Capt I McLean, arrived on Sunday from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, Aleppey, Cochin, Ponani, Calicut and Cannanore with general cargo.

Volkart Bros' s s Salawati of 4086 reg tons, Capt G Myer, arrived on Monday from Tandjong Preok via Sourabaya, Samarang and Colombo with sugar, tea, coffee, timber and pepper.

P & O S N Coy's s s Mirzapore of 4136 reg tons, Capt J F Waldrum, arrived from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Beypore with general cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Coy's s s Bangalore of 2874 reg tons, Capt C R Mill, arrived from Rotterdam, via Antwerp, Middlesbrough, Immingham, London, Southampton, Port Said, Sues, Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy's s s City of Dundee of 3309 reg tons, Capt A A Fullerton, arrived from Montreal via New York, St. John, Oran, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Benares of 6720 reg tons, Capt A Lee, arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s s Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Capt P M Mirless, arrived from Jeddah via Port Sudan, Djibouti and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg Coy's s s Jalayamuna of 3079 reg tons, Capt P L Matches, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal,

Messrs. Oil, Seed Trading Coy's s s Leith Hill of 2626 reg tons, Capt O T Hansen, arrived from Blyth via Hull, Buenos Ayres, Durban, Lourenco Marques, Zanzibar, Mombassa in water ballast.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay: Dec. 7.

Graham's Trading Coy's s s Castalia of 4171 reg tons, Capt F M Henderson, sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool with passengers and local cargo.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Benares of 6720 reg tons, Capt A Lee, sailed for Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said with passengers and same bottom cargo

B I S N Coy's s s Bandra of 1893 reg tons, Capt T J Murphy, sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin in ballast.

LOADING.

Bombay: Dec. 7.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 7-12-36:—

S.S. Gharinda (M M & Co), for Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui.
" Silverceder (Vol Bros) for American Forts via Karachi and Aden.
" Kelet (Ralli Bros) for Port-Said for order.
" Verbonia (L D) for Port Said for order.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Dec. 7.

3 Shunko Maru, 5027, Kobe, 8-12, O. S. Kaisha.
4 Ginyo Maru, 6128, Kobe, 12-12 N. Y. Kaisha.
5 Moncalieri 3241, Genoa 9-12, L Triestino.
7 Bangalore 2875, Kobe 10-12, M M and Co.
9 Salawati 4087, N F N F Volkart Bros.
11 Mirzapore 4135, N F N F, M M and Co.
12 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 7-12, Grahams T. Co.
13 Tiradentes, 2913, Colombo, 7-12, J Edwards, Ltd.
14 Nowshera 4875, London 10-12, M M and Co.
15 Tairea, 3756, Durban, 9-12, M. M. & Co.
16 City of Venice, 5492, Karachi, 9-12, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora, 1870, P. Gulf, 9-12, M M and Co.
9 Ranee 3143, Port Okha 9-12, T Morrison and Co.
10-11 Jalapalaka, 2630, Calcutta, 8-12, Scindia S. N. Co.
12|13 Gazana 3191, Calcutta 12-12, M M and Co.
15 Hashemi 298, Karachi 7-12, S Hassum and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Alavi, 2161, Jeddah, 9-12 T. Morrison and Co.
K Akbar, 2479, N F, N F, T. Morrison and Co.
Q Lalita, 233, N.F., N.F., Malabar Steamship Co.
C R Tunni 724, Karachi 8-12, Malabar Steamship Co.
G Cambay Star 320, M. Coast, N F S Hassum.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 10-12, P & O S N Coy.
Rawalpipdi 24-12, P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 17-12, P & O S N Coy.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 12-12, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Ronald 14-12 James Finlay and Coy.
City of Perth 17-12, Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Corinth 11-12, Killick Nixon and Coy.
Elysia 8-12 Graham's Trading Coy.

FROM HULL.

City of Leicester 6-12 James Finlay & Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Barenfels. 17-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY.

Strathnaver 19-12 P & O S N Coy.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Koshin Maru, 10-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Conte Rosso 11-12 Lloyd Triestino.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Anyo Maru, 30-12, N. Y. Kaisha.
Mirzapore 6-12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 12-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Naples Maru 18-12, O. S. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 24-12 O S Kaisha.
Buyo Maru 21-12, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 26-12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA

Gamaria 15-12 M. M. and Co.

FROM BASSEIN.

Goviken 9-12, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.
Jalapadma 9-12, Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.

FROM JAVA PORTS.

Silverceder 6-12, Volkart Bros.

FROM GENOA.

Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM RANGOON.

Gambada 12-12 M. M. & Co.

FROM BASRA.

Vasna 12-12 M. M. and Co.
Barala, 17-12, M. M. & Co.
Varsova 19-12 M M and Co.
Baroda 10-12 M.M. & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 10-12-36 F. F. Campbell and Coy.
City of Auckland 16-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-12, M M and Co.
Nagpore 10-12 M. M. and Coy.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Naldera 12-12 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Strathnaver, 19-12 P and O S N Coy.
Nowshera 10-12, M M and Co.
Ranchi, 26-12, P and O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG

Rotenfels 1-12 Lionel Edwards.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso, 11-12, Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LOS ANGELES.

Salawati 28-12, Volkart Bros.
Castalia 7-12, Graham's Trading Coy.
City of Benares 7-12, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Silverceder 11-12 Volkart Bros.
City of Dundee 8-12 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 20-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Hayes 11-12, F F Campbell and Co.
Pres. Wilson 25-12, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Bangalore 10-12, M M and Co.
Conte Verde 16-12, Lloyd Triestino.
Shunko Maru 8-12 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura, 11-12, P. & O. S. N. Coy.
Hokushin Maru 14-12 O S Kaisha.
Koshin Maru 25-12 O S Kaisha.
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 12-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Alavia 9-12 Turner Morrison and Coy.

FOR BASRA

Bamora 9-12 M. M. and Co.
Varela, 10-12, M. M. and Coy.

FOR KARACHI

Vita 12-12, M M and Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19-12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 23-12 M M and Co.
Tairea, 9-12, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Hallsones 5-12-36
" Kalavati ..... "

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Dec. 7.

S S City of Benares; Agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool and Glasgow:—30 bdls iron works, 25 cartons radio sets, 162 c/s safety cartridges, 49 c/s looms, 45 bdls weaving, 50 d/s lub. oil, 50 b/s wool tops, 916 bdls G C sheets, 15 c/s wire, 150 c/s biscuits, 110 casks alizarine dyes, 44 c/s tiles, 20 crate hill boards, 60 loose steel flats, 70 c/s hammer, 135 c/s machinery, 25 bls old newspapers, 20 kegs hydrosulphide of soda, 12 c/s steel axles, 50 kegs acid crystals, 42 c/s window glass, 56 c/s bottle stout, 39 loose plate glass, 152 bdls tool steel 69 pkgs pick head, 40 c/s confectionery, 30 c/s tissue papers, 187 d/s lub. oil, 505 bdls steel hoops, 283 bls old newspapers, 35 c/s whisky, 30 bags barium carbonate, 18 c/s hydrogen peroxide, 124 pcs G I brackets, 24 d/s copper wire, 346 c/s files, 24 d/s aniline dye, 102 c/s accumulators, 140 bdls shovels, 1355 bags steel keys, 45 c/s soap powder, 61 loose lavatories, 30 loose closets, 100 c/s bath bricks, 26 c/s bolts and nuts, 154 bdls spring, 417 loose tubes, 72 drums chloride of zinc, 51 loose iron weights, 82 bdls steel bars, 50 c/s tiles, 45 loose cisterns, 70 c/s colours, 525 bdls steel circles, 66 bdls iron tubes, 20 loose steel channels, 60 bags cellulose extract, 39 c/s tragon, 20 tresis paper, 36 l/s wooden rollers, 225 kegs lub. grease, 90 c/s cotton yarn 20 d/s linseed oil, 17 c/s custard powder, 221 bls cotton and P'goods, 125 pcs E'ware, 34 c/s cot. thread, 36 bls tyres and tubes, 20 c/s bottled ale, 445 c/s whisky, 867 c/s beer, 101 c/s wine.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Dec. 7.

S S Moncalieri, for Trieste:—110 bls cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 125 bls cotton, S Karamshi and Co.

For Beyrouth:—21 bls cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, S Karamshi and Co.

For Marseilles:—1280 bags gr.-nut seed, M Bhuta and Co.

For Salonica:—100 bls cotton, S R Tulshan and Co; 50 bls cotton, A H Diab.

For Alexandria:—55 bls cotton yarn, M A Al Abdul Razak; 40 bls cotton, A H Diab.

S S City of Venice, for Liverpool:—75 bls cotton T waste, J O Vora; 50 bls cotton T waste, G M Vyas and Co; 10 bls cotton T waste, M Nissim; 4900 bags gr. oil cakes, Mantri and Co; 1400 bags gr. oil cakes, M Husain and Sons.

S S Nowshera, for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, S Karamshi and Co.

For Halifax:—50 bdls gr. nut seed, R Ratilal and Co.

For St. John:—300 pkts gr.-nut seed, R Ratilal and Co.

For Antwerp:—98 bales cotton, V Ladha and Co; 110 bls cotton, N Nagsee and Co.

For Hull:—700 bags groundnut oil cakes, V Shivji; 2400 bags linseed, R Ratilal and Co.

For Middlesbrough:—52 drums castor oil, The Swastik General Tr. Co.

For London:—25 d/s castor oil, The Swastik General Tr. Co; 128 bags turmeric, C Mehta and Co; 8 bales skins, F Nizami and Co.

S S City of Dundee, for Boston:—500 bales cotton, A Clayton and Co; 50 bls cotton fly, M Narotamdas and Co; 156 bls cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co.

For New York:—300 bls cotton waste, C Jairam and Co; 340 bags plantago seed, R Nirendernath; 211 bls jute rags, The Overseas Tr. Co; 50 bls cotton fly, M Narotamdas and co; 1280 bags myrabolams, M Ramchandra; 362 bls cotton waste clean, M Chandulal and Co; 150 bls cotton waste clean, F D Vora and Co.

For Philadelphia:—100 bls cotton C Lister and Co; 188 bags old buffalo pickers, N A Geria and Co.

S S Shunko Maru, for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, K Poonja & Co; 200 bls cotton, Volkart Bros; 900 bls cotton, A Khimji and Co; 350 bls cotton, S Karamshi & Co; 550 bls cotton, S R Tulshan and Co; 400 bls cotton, N Manilal and Co; 595 bls cotton, Kotak and Co; 200 bls cotton, Langley and Co; 440 bls cotton, M Amersey and Co; 433 bls cotton, N Futehally and Co; 1000 bls cotton, G K Kaisha; 925 bls cotton, N Nagsee and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bls cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Moji:—100 bls cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bls cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Osaka:—300 bls cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bls cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ginyo Maru, for Kobe/Osaka:—2300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Coy.

For Yokohama:—300 bls cotton, V Bros.

Local Selling And Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton

Textiles Less Active

RELEASE OF A MILLION BALES LOAN COTTON

Markets Await The Final Bureau Report

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet with some local selling and long liquidation.

It was reported that the U. S. Government will release about a million bales of cotton from loan holdings in January.

The market is awaiting the final Bureau report and Fossick's estimate is 12,496,000 Bales against previous estimate of 12,120,000 Bales.

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Agricultural Department will issue to-morrow the final estimate on the total production of cotton together with area left for harvest.

The general belief is in favour of 12¼ million bales and it appears that slight variation from average expectation in crop figure will have no important effect. The idea about the supply of raw cotton is now well fixed and the market now entirely depends upon the trend of consumption which continues very satisfactory.

Large production of automobiles and in other allied trade, we have excellent demand for cotton textiles and spinners and manufacturers have sold their output for coming several months which indicate that the consumption will continue on a fairly large scale. But the demand seems less active at present.

Thus the statistical position of cotton is very strong and bulk of the crop is marketed. Speculative interest is also small and the technical position of markets is healthy. But in view of prospective release of loan cotton and uncertainty regarding the future of the control policy make buyers cautious.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady with moderately active trading and prices declined on local and foreign liquidation. There was some week-end hedge-selling and New Orleans selling. Trade was the best buyer as usual on the scale down.

The cotton basis was firm but textiles were less active and the market was quietly steady but later on improved on trade buying.

The market opened at a decline of one point with March 12.03 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined 7 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.96 which was the lowest level but prices thereafter improved and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 12.56c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 12.44c. per lb.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices on the New York cotton market reached new high levels for the moment on the strength of the near month, improved technical position, diminishing hedge pressure and the belief that cotton is undervalued compared with other commodities.

Increased realising above the twelve-cents level found the undertone generally steady with the strength centering on December delivery due to persistent buying by trade shorts. Outside interest broadened somewhat but there was still hesitancy due to European uncertainties, the impending December estimate and the absence of clarification of Government marketing plans.

The declining export movement counterbalanced the favourable domestic consumption outlook. At the same time while the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that the world consumption is expected to exceed last year's figures, trade questions the extent of American participation in the improvement.

Recent rains have retarded picking and further lowered the grade of the remnants of the crop.

Goods market was quieter but steady and back logs orders of mills are still covering from 14 to 20 weeks.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 6.59. The market was quiet but steady with a restricted business. There was foreign buying at the opening but thereafter the market became dull. Hedge selling was equal to trade buying and the market closed unchanged to one point down. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by one point at 6.80d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered business in Egyptian futures. Sakels declined 4 to 6 points but new contracts were 2 points up to 3 points down. Uppers futures were one point down with spot cotton one point lower at 7.46d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures were 18 to 20 points down and Ashmouni futures closed 3 points up to one point down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10 a.m.) ..... 12.03—01
New York March lowest (11 a.m.) ..... 11.96—08
Liverpool March highest ..... 6.60+01
Liverpool March lowest ..... 6.58—01

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. G. W. Joynson and Co., Liverpool cable:

We strongly advise buying Ashmouni Alexandria selling American Liverpool.

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Trading narrow. Buyers cautious pending Bureau report. Moderate hedge selling and end-of-week liquidation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Small pre-Bureau liquidation.

New York: Report is expected to show about 1,24,00,000. If report is about 1,25,00,000 market may go somewhat lower. Demand expected to improve.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office:—

"With probable release million bales loan cotton January expectations higher crop estimate see nothing to bull side."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

Trade demand continues good. Basis firm. Market awaiting Bureau Report and Governments plans for next years acreage and disposal Loan cotton.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Garside: U. S. A. mills consuming American cotton at full seasons rate of 7,400,000 bales, but current trends consumption American cotton abroad distinctly unfavourable. America sales approximating production. England unsettled by constitutional crisis. Continent generally favourable. Japan sales fully equal production.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The Fossick's Bureau estimate U. S. Cotton crop 12,496,000 bales against their previous estimate of 12,120,000 bales.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Dec 5

Broach A/M 1937 opening 219; highest 220 1/4; lowest 219; closing 219 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 198; highest 199; lowest 198; closing 198 1/4

Oomra March opening 197 3/4; highest 198 3/4; lowest 197 3/4; closing 197 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 160 1/2; highest 161 1/4; lowest 160 1/2; closing 160 1/2

Bengal March opening 161; highest 161 1/2; lowest 160 3/4; closing 160 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-12-36) Rs. 4 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 14 1/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov 7

December	240.40—310
February	225.40—180
March	221.50—50
April	218.80—10
June	218.10+10

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 133; May 147 at Cross Rate 4.89 29/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 218/8 Liverpool May 6.52 Rs. 66 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 218/8 New York May 11.84 Rs. 50 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.89 29/32

INCREASE IN DUTY ON GROUNDNUT OIL

New Delhi, Dec 6

The duty on 'Kachung and groundnut oil' shall be increased from 3 cents per pound (General Tariff) and Free (British preferential tariff) to 4 cents per pound (General Tariff) and 1 per cent pound (British Preferential Tariff) in Federated Malayan States.—U. P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 7

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 218/12 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 218/8 on scattered selling. At this level there was some covering which improved prices to Rs. 219/2 but the rise was arrested by long liquidation. The tone of the market was good but business remained restricted.

Liverpool market was due to open 4 points down but it opened 2 points lower. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 218/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	218	12 0
Oomra D/J.	197	12 0
Oomra March	197	0 0
Bengal D/J.	160	4 0
Bengal March	160	8 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut Feb.—			
Opening	43	12	0
Highest	43	14	0
Lowest	43	5	0
Closing	43	11	0
Cottonseed Jan.—			
Opening	20	10	0
Highest	20	12	0
Lowest	20	4	0
Closing	20	7	6
Castorseed May—			
Opening	38	2	0
Highest	38	3	0
Lowest	37	10	0
Closing	37	13	6

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-12-36	This year.
Khandesh	1,202	13,428
Central India	1,558	20,490
Barsi and Nagar	267	18,666
Hyderabad-Gaorani	404	3,879
Berar	5,658	79,641
Central Provinces	1,237	15,519
Total Oomras	10,326	152,623
Dholera	...	2,526
N.-W. Provinces	75	2,104
Rajputana	470	3,916
Sind-Punjab	1,264	64,402
Broach	...	2,213
Coompta and Dharwar	106	6,606
Westerns-Northerns	316	5,651
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,067
Persian	...	8
American	...	2,707
Egyptian and African	1,072	65,940
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	13,629	309,932

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-12-36	This year.
Europe	160	64,281
Japan and China	8,566	206,331
Coast Ports	...	4,552
Up-country by Rail	...	49,851
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13,011
Total	8,726	338,025

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

120 Arjun Khimji Saiku 3 off
150 Arjun Khimji Jalna 3 off
88 Arjun Khimji Dhamangaon 2 on
102 N. Rajaram Katol 13 on
50 Langli and Co. Sanabad 204
292 Japan T and Co. Arvi 203 3/4
50 Japan T and Co Yeotmal 6 on
100 Japan T and Co. Arvi 6 on
90 G G Kesha and Co. Karanja 3 1/4 on
60 G G Kesha and Co. Amraoti 3 on
90 G G Kesha and Co Nandura 3 on
100 Birla Bros Missar 165
50 N. Poddar Sindh American 189 3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	65
Amer Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	83
Electric Power and Light	19
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	46
Columbia Gas	17
United Power and Light	6
American Tel and Tel	137
Western Union Telg	87 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	67
New York Central Rly	43
Union Pacific Rly	125
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	12
Republican Steel	27
Skelley Oil	39
United States Steel	74 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	47 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	61
General Motors	68
General Electric	50 3/4
Radio Corporation	12
Socony	16
Amr Tobacco B	100
Amr Celanese	28
Chase Bank	43 1/2
National City Bank	36 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	620
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	88
Mathieson Alkali	41
Houston Oil	11

Market steady. Oils continue strong. Amr Celanese declared 1 dol. dividend.

GOOD TONE IN COPPER

Bombay, Dec 7

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Wheat: 'Good continental and speculative buying continues: Would buy on any technical reaction.'

Copper: 'Undertone good and still have favourable opinion.'

Rubber: 'Consumption and demand good. Looks higher.'

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 7

On Saturday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d to £7-1-11. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.16. Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.89 29/32. London silver prices improved 1/8d to 21 5/16d. on Indian buying. China and speculators sold. New York silver was quoted at 45 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures were 20 to 60 points up. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 17/32.

In the local market there was increased selling in silver which depressed prices to Rs. 52/7 after opening at Rs. 52/12. The gold market was quietly steady.

GOLD—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	2	9
Magsar delivery	35	2	6
Magsar tejimandi	0	4	0
Posh delivery	35	2	3
Posh tejimandi	0	7	0
SILVER—			
Ready	52	5	6
Magsar delivery	52	7	0
Magsar tejimandi	1	3	0
Posh delivery	52	9	0
Posh tejimandi	2	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 5

December	47.00+20
March	47.10+60
May	47.20+45

N. Y. Silver

New York, Dec 5

March	2.81—02
May	2.83—02
July	2.84—02
September	2.85—02

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 7

New York—		
Blue Eagle	10.50	cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10.55	cents
Bombay market—		
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35	12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45	12 0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 7

Ready Javas	Rs. 13	5 0
Shipment December	Rs. 3	11 6
Shipment January March	Rs. 3	11 0
Shipment July September	Rs. 3	12 0
Kesar	Rs. 12	2 6
Saraya	Rs. 12	2 6
Java Spot		F. 4.30

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec 5

December	106d.
March	99 1/8d.
May	98d.
July	97 7/8d.

Share Bazar

Bombay, Dec 7

The forward section of the market was closed to-day owing to Valan and in the cash section business was restricted. Quotations were as under:

Bank of Baroda	134	8	0
Baroda Bank	117	8	0
Central Bank	35	4	0
Eastern Bank	91	0	0
Imperial F P	1570	0	0
Imperial P P	367	8	0
Reserve Bank	136	8	0
Union Bank	5	11	0
Gwalior Cement	141	14	0
Okha Cement	301	4	0
United Cement	160	8	0
Ahd Electricity	168	12	0
Andhra Pref	1565	0	0
Tram P	87	12	0
Surat	200	0	0
Tata Hydro P	162	8	0
Tata Power P	1615	0	0
B. B. Petrol	5	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 170	167	164	161	
Punjab	... 170	167	164	161	
Oomra No. 3	208	205	202	199	...
C P No. 1	223	220	217	214	...
C P No. 2	213	210	207	204	...
Khandesh	205	202	199	196	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 7

Bengal Superfine	173/175
Bengal Fine	168/170
C P 1 Fine	210/217
C P 2 Fine	202/207
Arvi Fine	202/207
Ellichpur Fine	201/205
Berar Fine	195/201
Khamgaon Fine	195/202
Mulkapur Fine	194/203
Khandesh Fine	192/200
Jalna/Sailu Fine	194/200
Burwah Sanavad Fine 1935-36 crop.	200/204
Broach	213/218
Dhollera	203/208
Punjab/American	203/208
Sind N T	223/228
Punjab 289F	238/243
Cambodia	248/253
Compta	206/218
Westerns	203/208
Miraj	203/208
Jagadia Ankleshwar	238/246
Surat	248/250
Navsari	256/258

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 7

Wheat	5,406	cwts.
Linseed	351	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	11	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,506	cwts.
Poppyseed	129	cwts.
Groundnuts	15,654	cwts.
Castorseed	381	cwts.
Rice	9,677	cwts.
Myrabollams	1,670	cwts.
Cottonseed	12,327	cwts.
Gram	1,262	cwts.
Joowar	306	cwts.
Barley	659	cwts.
Bajree	1,496	cwts.
Indian sugar	743	cwts.
Coal	677	tons.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec 7

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	
	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 1/8
Banks selling T T	271 1/8
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	287
Banks buying T T	802
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	80 3/4
CROSS RATES—	
New York/London 5th instant	4.90
Japan/London 7th instant	1/1 15/16
Java/London 7th instant	8.96 1/2
Hongkong/London 7th instant	1/3 1/16
Shanghai/London 7th instant	1/2 17/32
London/Paris 5th instant	105.16
London/Belgium 5th instant	28.95 1/2
London/Switzerland 5th instant	21.31 3/4
London/Berlin 5th instant	12.17
London/Stockholm 5th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 5th instant	4.89 13/16
London/Amsterdam 5th instant	9.00 3/4
London/Italy 5th instant	93.12

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold.	
4th instant	£7-1-9 1/2
Gold 5th instant	£7-1-11 1/2
Silver London Ready	
4th instant	21 3/16
5th instant	21 5/16
Silver London Forward	
4th instant	21 3/16
5th instant	21 5/16
Silver New York Ready.	
4th instant	45
5th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
4th instant	7/8 p.c.
5th instant	7/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
4th instant	7/8 p.c.
5th instant	7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	2 p.c.

Tone:—Steady.

CAWNPORE SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Cawnpore, Dec 5

Ryam	7	5	0
Champaran	7	5	0
Motihari	6	14	0
Chanpatiya	7	0	0
Narkatiya	6	14	0
New Savan	6	14	0
Pertabpur	7	2	0
Gaureepur	7	2	0
Saruyan	7	8	0
Sasamosa	6	12	0
Luxmiganj	7	2	0
Pipraich	6	12	0
Diamond	6	14	0
Siswa Bazar	6	14	0
Majholia	6	14	0
Bhatni	6	11	0
Bhavnan	6	14	0
Burwal	6	13	0
Jarwal Road	6	19	0
Khadda	6	12	0
Harinagar	7	1	0
Khatkuiyan	7	3	0
Hathua	6	15	0
Baitalpur	6	12	0
Harkua	6	13	0
Behta	7	2	0
Gola	7	0	0
Cawnpore	7	0	0
Gootaiya	7	0	0
Juggilal	7	0	0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec 7

There was slightly better enquiry today for linseed while wheat was steady with a limited business. Cables received through Reuter state that "Widespread rains in Australia have slightly delayed harvesting which is however largely progressing favourably. Wheat & Linseed in B. Aires are being cut in the North zone and it is progressing well. Moisture situation in wheat areas of North America before the freeze-up is distinctly unsatisfactory with the United States and North-West the worst for years and South-West and Canada both suffering significant deficiencies."

Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	6	3
Wheat January	5	7	6
Wheat May	5	5	9

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 5-12-36	4465000	4663000
Receipts yesterday 5-12-36	23000	28000
Exports to date 5-12-36	2467000	2790000
Stock at Ports 4-12-36	3010000	2868000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-12-36	2368000	1338000
Stock at Liverpool 4-12-36	832000	506000
Visible Supply 4-12-36	6909000	6911000
Quantity in sight 4-12-36	8734000	8265000
Quantity out of sight 4-12-36	5477000	4469000

Stock Exchange Anxiously Awaits London News

BOMBAY, Monday.

Forward trading on the local Stock Exchange remained closed owing to "valan" of January settlement. In the cash section business was dull and prices do not show any important change.

Government securities were quiet to-day with increased offerings and 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 99-1 with buyers reluctant.

Uncertain Period Ahead

The political situation in London has become tense and local operators are anxiously awaiting the Premier's statement due to-day.

Foreigners are selling out their holdings of British Gilt-Edged stocks and a very uncertain period seems ahead.

Money rates in London show a distinct tendency to harden and withdrawals of funds will disturb foreign exchange rates.

Even in spite of operations of exchange stabilisation fund, it seems difficult to maintain stability of cross-rates. It appears that there is more disposition to liquidate fixed interest bearing securities with a desire to invest in industrial shares.

Anxiously Awaiting

Anyhow, the decision of the British Cabinet is keenly awaited as it is generally felt that it will have far-reaching effect.

MOST POPULAR PLACE IN BOMBAY

About 3,600 Visit Victoria And Albert Museum Daily

In his letter to the Municipal Commissioner, submitting the annual report of the Victoria and Albert Museum Department for the year 1935-36, the Curator of the Museum observes:—

"Fifty years have passed since the Museum came under the administrative control of the Bombay Municipality. It would therefore be of interest to learn from reference to past statistics of the number of visitors to the place, the extent to which the public of the City have patronised it. During the first decennium of the period, the number of visitors was on an average five lacs and three quarters per year, during the second, over seven lacs, during the third, over eight lacs and a quarter, during the fourth, over ten lacs and a half —this sudden rise being partly due to the temporary increase in the population of the City after the war, and during the fifth, over ten lacs and a quarter. (In the year 1935-36, the number of visitors was 1,119,062, the daily average being 3,598.) This increase in the number of visitors shows that our labours spent upon introducing improvements in the various collections of art, ethnology and industries, and in improving the general equipment and organisation of the Museum have not been in vain.

WANT OF FUNDS

"Unfortunately, the Corporation did not provide funds for purchasing new specimens or renovating the old ones during the year. This decision put a stop to some of our activities. Not only was the Curator handicapped in his work of carrying out further improvements, but other important proposals for introducing new and unexhibited specimens had to be kept back for want of funds. Work not requiring extra expenditure, had therefore to be taken in hand, and was consequently confined to renewing some of the pictorially arranged show cases, chiefly because of the great attraction they have for the public.

"The model of the Agricultural Bias School was repainted and rearranged. Additions consisting of artificial flowering-plants, fruit-bearing trees and shrubs were made of coloured Dennison crepe, and introduced in the case showing lay-outs for fields, gardens, etc., as are to be seen round schools of the kind. By way of showing what is achieved from practical education imparted in these schools, specimens of work done by students were secured and exhibited in the case. These contain specimens of woodwork, weaving, basket-making and agricultural implements.

"In the same manner, the cases ecntaining pictorial representation of a scene of a lion hunt by the Emperor Jehangir, specimens of an African lion and lioness, a pictorial demonstration of "Health Preservation" for the benefit of the agricultural classes, and the case showing pictorially what improvements are possible under the supervision of a Taluka Development Association, were repainted and rearranged.

ART COLLECTION

"It will be recalled, that in the year 1932, specimens of antiquities and old manuscripts belonging to the late Lt.-Col. H. Murray, C.I.E., were received as a loan collection. This was done accordding to the practice followed in museums in England, where specimens of value and interest are similarly accepted and exhibited by the Curator for the benefit of the public, who have access to few private collections of the kind. Unfortunately, Lt.-Col. Murray died in the year 1934, and in the following year, his widow offered to present the collection to the Museum in memory of her late husband and the offer was accepted with thanks. The collection contains specimens of ancient art and manuscripts. The art collection amongst others contains forty-seven specimens of metalware, mostly of Tibetan origin, a class of which the museum had not a single specimen. The mainiature paintings numbering a hundred and two are in water colours painted on mica, ivory and paper. The mica paintings are very interesting. Amongst the miniatures on ivory will be found some of the old Kings and Queens of Delhi, and an exquisite Persian miniature of one Mr. Jacob, a well-known curio merchant and art connoisseur. The other pictures are of historic and religious interest but only of mediocre workmanship. The ancient manuscript number thirty, and these are either in Persian or Sanskrit, and in a majority of cases profusely illustrated with hand paintings.

"During the year, the Curator was engaged in revising the Catalogue of photographs and prints exhibited in the Old Bombay Room. The present catalogue was compiled and printed in the year 1918, and since then some additions and changes were made in the collection. In view of these changes, it became necessary to revise the text of the catalogue and in certain cases to rewrite the notes as a result of further research.

EXPERTS' VISITS

In connection with the survey of the Museums in British India with a view to bring them on a level with those in England, under the auspices of the Museum Association of the British Empire, Mr. H. Hargreaves a member of the Association, and Mr. S. F. Markham, M.A., B. Litt. M. P. the Empire Secretary visited the Museum in the months of November and January last, and they were shown round and supplied with information. This Museum is now placed on the list of the Museums Association in London as an Institutional member, and is thus likely to be kept in touch with museum work throughout the world.

I have already referred to the setback, which the Museum received in the year under report for want of adequate funds necessary to carry out improvements. The existing specimens are getting old, and though antiquated specimens may be a test of the importance of a Museum, in a Museum like ours, which caters for all classes of the population, variety in the specimens is necessary to attract people, and provide a medium for their education and amusement, which is main object of the Institution. Considering the scope and nature of work done in the Museum, it would be desirable if the grants to the Museum could be restored to what they were, prior to retrenchment.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 7

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/14
3 per cent 1951/54	103/4
3 per cent 1941	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	114/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108 12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121
4 per cent 1952/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore	126/10
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	112
5 per cent M Deb 1950	120/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	133
6 per cent K P T 1956	132

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99-1 improved to Rs. 99 2 3 and declined to Rs. 99 to quote at Rs. 99.1.6. Tone easy.

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 4th December	17,131
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	296,308
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	333,641
Decrease	39,333

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec 5

December	1-24 3 to.
May	1-30 3 to.
July	1-07 3 to.

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IT IS FOR VOTERS TO REPLY

Satyamurti's Rejoinder To Madras Governor's Challenge

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

"A Reply to His Excellency the Governor", was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A. at the Congress House, last evening, when he answered the speeches of His Excellency, Lord Erskine at the St. Andrews Dinner and also the one, to the members of the Madras Legislative Council.

GUBERNATORIAL UTTERANCES.

Mr. Satyamurthi began by saying that ordinarily no reply was necessary to gubernatorial utterances on politics, "because we know where we are and where they are and where we stand to one another perfectly." "But there are occasions", he continued, "especially on the eve of elections when I think His Excellency Lord Erskine's challenging speech deserves and requires an answer. His Excellency said in the expansive moments after a sumptuous Scottish Dinner:

"I wonder how many people in this Province really realise that in four short months an entirely new Constitution will be upon us. It will be a constitution or form of Government such as has never previously been tried anywhere in India."

"I would have agreed with His Excellency, if he had said 'a form of Government such as has never been tried previously anywhere in the world.' I entirely agree that the Government of India Act of 1935 is a monstrous constitution which has no parallel in the history of humanity. His Excellency had added 'the genius of India upto now has been autocracy'. How did His Excellency know that? Indeed, it is this superficial ignorance masquerading as knowledge that is our despair in high quarters."

Continuing Mr. Satyamurthi said: "We had our repuolics; our monarchies have always been constitutional; and the people's voice and 'dhamma' have been the rule and law in this country, our genius has not lain in autocracy which is the basis of the Government of India Act. These English people believe that we were always political slaves and that they have come here to give us the elements of political freedom and for what they give us by way of crumbs of reforms we have to be grateful. No, this is historically untrue."

A FORM OF DEMOCRACY.

"His Excellency has added," proceeded the speaker, "that we are about to experiment with a form of democracy. That had given the whole show away. It was not a question of conferring self-Government upon us, not a question of allowing the people of India to govern their destinies, but they were experimenting with us Indian human beings, with a new form of democracy. What was the form of Government which was about to be tried?

"It was a very curious form, democracy with separate electorates, reservation of seats and limited franchise. It was a very queer form of democracy indeed."

"The lesson that His Excellency wanted us to learn from England was moderation. In free self-governing countries there was need for moderation. But in a slave country there was no room for moderation. Either they rule or we rule. How can there be moderation in the fight for freedom of this country? There cannot be two kings in Rome nor can be in India."

Mr. Satyamurthi next dealt with the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the Legislative Council, where reference was made to the effect that 'seditious propaganda under the guise of electioneering would not be tolerated', and said that, while he agreed with the Governor in the necessity to put down speeches which would incite people to violence he thought that the propaganda for the subversion of Government as by law established was a bit vague. Did it include the Justice Ministry, for the whole object of the Congress propaganda was to subvert the Justice Ministry? Further the provision was so wide that it would lead to abuse in the hands of over-zealous officials."

LET VOTERS ANSWER.

In conclusion, Mr. Satyamurthi said that he had answered verbally His Excellency's speech and it was for the people, the voters to answer it in deed. Whatever the political reactionaries might say or do, they should show that their hearts rang true and sound to the cause of the Congress and that they were determined to be free. Lastly the speaker said that he would like to issue a sporting challenge to His Excellency by asking him to give up his high office and stand for the elections on the ticket of organising the vested interests against the demagogues, and added that he (the speaker) would fight His Excellency and defeat him. (Laughter). "That was the way of dealing with the Congress and not to sit behind gubernatorial bars and tell vested interests to fight the Congress," concluded Mr. Satyamurthi.—United Press.

Mr. M. N. Roy (3rd from right) entertained in the B. P. C. C. Hall on Sunday morning.

Mr. M. N. Roy seated on the dias wearing a garland at the workers' meeting on Kamgar Maidan. Mr. Khedgikar is seen addressing the gathering.

Mr. M. N. Roy (centre) photographed on arrival at the Congress House, on Sunday morning.

ORDER ON POONA EDITOR

Ban On News And Comment On City Riots Unless Approved

POONA, Dec 7

A notice under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was served today on Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor of "Kesari", prohibiting him for a period of two months from publishing news or comment regarding the Bombay riots unless previously approved and certified fit for publication by the Director of Information, Bombay.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

Election Campaign Prevents Jairamdas From Attending

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

In view of the Congress election campaign in Sind, Mr. Jairam Das Daulatram informs that he will not be able to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held in Bombay on December 9th.—United Presss.

MAHAKOSHAL VOTES FOR JAWAHAR

BILASPUR, Dec. 7.

Out of 122 members 103 were present at a meeting of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee held here last night to elect office-bearers. Mr. Ghansnam Singh Gupta presided.

At the outset Seth Govind Das was approached to accept the presidentship of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, but owing to personal reasons he refused to accept the same unless elected unanimously. He retired in favour of Capt. Awadhesh Pratap Singh of Baghelkhand, Rewa, who due to the withdrawal of a third candidate, was returned unopposed to succeed Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla.

The Committee then recommended the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the presidentship of the Faizpur Congress and elected 15 representatives for the A.I.C.C.—United Press.

A. I. KISAN CONFERENCE

Prof. Ranga To Preside Over Faizpur Session

POONA, Dec. 7.

At the Reception Committee meeting of the All-India Kisan Conference held this morning at Tilakmandir, Mr. Ghanekar, presiding, Mr. V. M. Bhuskute was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. R. K. Khadilkar, G. P. Khare, and S. A. Dange, Secretaries.

An Executive Committee of 42 members from all districts was also elected. The meeting fixed December 25 as the date for Subjects Committee meeting and December 26 and 27 for the open session at Faizpur.

Prof. Ranga has been elected President.—A. P.

A house in Juma Market, Karachi, was the scene of a murder yesterday when one Nathoo is alleged to have quarrelled with his wife Mongbi and cut off her throat with a big knife.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

BILASPUR, Dec. 7.

Seth Govind Das and others inaugurated Congress election campaign in the interior of the Bilaspur district to-day—United Press.

Opposition To Congress Woman Candidate

POONA, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, the woman Congress candidate for the Poona city constituency, will not have a smooth sailing as was expected. She has now got two opponents in the candidatures recently announced. They are Mrs. Subhadrabai Tarkunde, a practising advocate and the Municipal Pleader of Poona, who is a Democratic Swarajya Party candidate, and Dr. Miss Madhumalati Gune, a foreign-returned medical practitioner, who is contesting the seat on Dr. Ambedkar's Independent Labour Party ticket.—United Press.

KISAN CONGRESS PROGRAMME

POONA, Dec. 7.

The programme of the All-India Kisan Congress to be held at Faizpur is:

Subjects Committee meeting on 25th December.

Open session on 26th December and, if necessary, on the 27th also.—United Press.

Director Of Health Satisfied With Sanitary Arrangements

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 6.

Propaganda in connection with the Faizpur Congress is gathering momentum day by day.

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat of Poona, has left on a Congress propaganda tour in Berar. Acharya Vinobajee Bhave of the Wardha Ashram, who was at Faizpur up till now, due to illness, has also launched a Congress propaganda campaign in the Khandesh district.

The construction of the Subjects Committee pandal and the Lady Volunteers' Camp has commenced. Labourers are engaged for both day and night shifts, to hasten the completion of the construction work.

Gardening operations in Tilak Nagar, are progressing under the supervision of Mr. Nandalal Bose of Santiniketan.

Solicitor Kher paid a flying visit to Tilak Nagar for completing arrangements in connection with the reception of the delegates and the visitors at the Savda station.

The Director of Public Health, the District Magistrate of Dhulia and the D.S.P. of Dhulia, visited the Congress Camp to-day. The Director of Public Health was completely satisfied with the sanitary arrangements made in Tilak Nagar.—United Press.

MEDICAL BAN ON ROY

Asked Not To Accept Public Engagements

(By: "Chronicle" Reporter)

"I am under ban. I am forbidden to open my mouth in public. It is only on that strict undertaking that I could get away from Bombay" were almost the first words with which Mr. M. N. Roy greeted me when I approached him for an interview. The 'hukum' had come to him from the Congress Headquarters.

But you can say something which may not violate the 'undertaking'. You can tell me something of your meeting with Pt. Jawaharlal and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan of the Congress Socialist Party". I put in.

"That is high politics you want me to discuss", returned Mr. Roy and he seemed to be visibly affected.

"I see you are reluctant" I hastened.

TALK WITH CONGRESS PRESIDENT

"Not exactly. But you see", he began. But I intervened and said that I had no intention to pursue the question, at which Mr. Roy said: "You know my attitude. I have already stated what I could at the moment. Should I not have time enough to gather the facts? No doubt there have been some misunderstandings. I am eager to clear these misunderstandings. But that can be done only after I have had more detailed discussions with other comrades.

"My interview with Comrade Jayaprakash was a long one. We discussed the Congress Socialist Party and its programme and policy. I can say this that there is no difference in fundamentals. My attitude towards the Congress Socialist Party is quite friendly. More than that you would not expect me to say now".

PREPARING FOR FAIZPUR.

Mr. Roy would not be drawn into any discussions about the interviews he had with Pt. Jawaharlal. But I could gather that they pertained to the present trend of affairs in the country, the Congress approach to the fundamentals of the anti-Imperialist struggle and the urgent need for a concrete programme and plan of working it up. What the nature of that programme and plan is, he could not at present say. But they will be put in proper shape in time for the Faizpur Congress.

There does not seem to be much divergence of opinion between him and the Congress President.

Mr. Roy who is staying as a guest of Mrs. Maniben Mulji is now under the medical ban also. He has been asked to abstain from public engagements. But more detailed medical examination will take place before he enters any hospital or nursing home.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY.

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

BRING IT IN HERE, DYKE — STEP ON IT!
SAY, HOW DID YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS ROOM, WELLS?
EASY, DYKE! — I'M THE MAN WHO SOLD IT TO CLIFTON --- ONLY HE DOESN'T KNOW IT!
WHAT'S THAT THING I BROUGHT IN?
NONE OF YOUR BUSINESS! SCATTER THESE FAKE BILLS AROUND AND THEN WE'RE GETTING OUT!
YOU'RE GONNA MAKE IT LOOK LIKE CLIFTON'S BEEN USING THAT ROOM, AIN'T YOU?
SURE --- HE'LL BE FRAMED BETTER THAN THIS PICTURE!
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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